The Literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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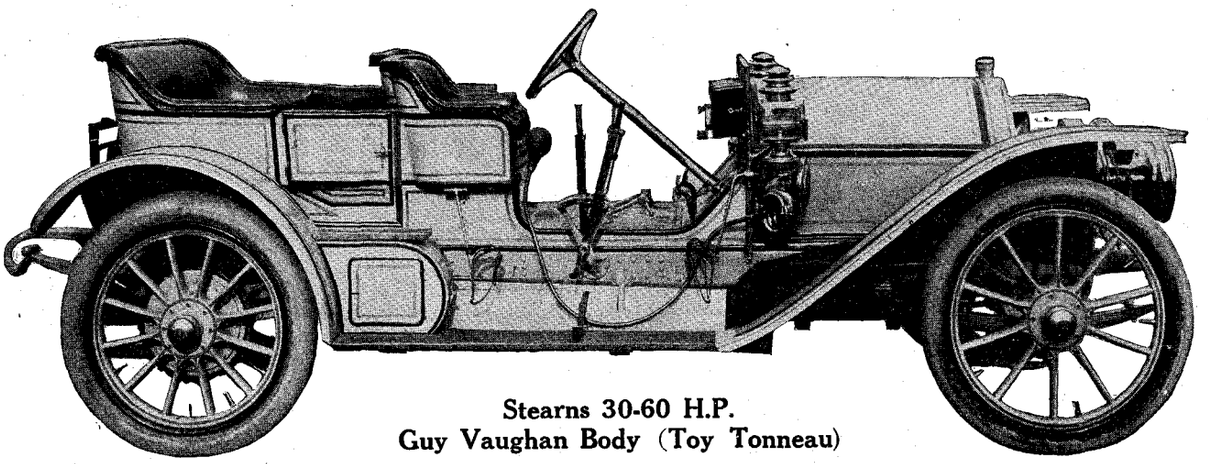

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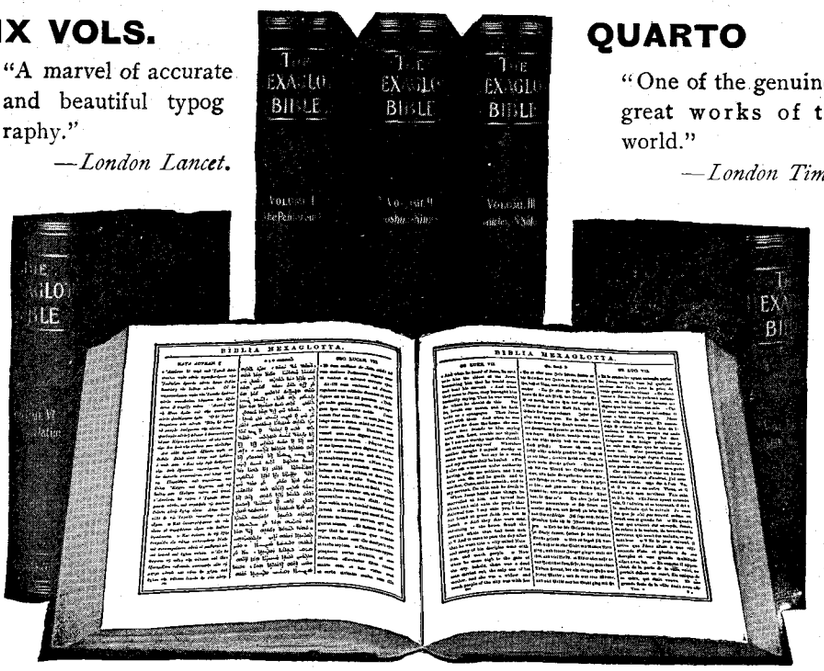

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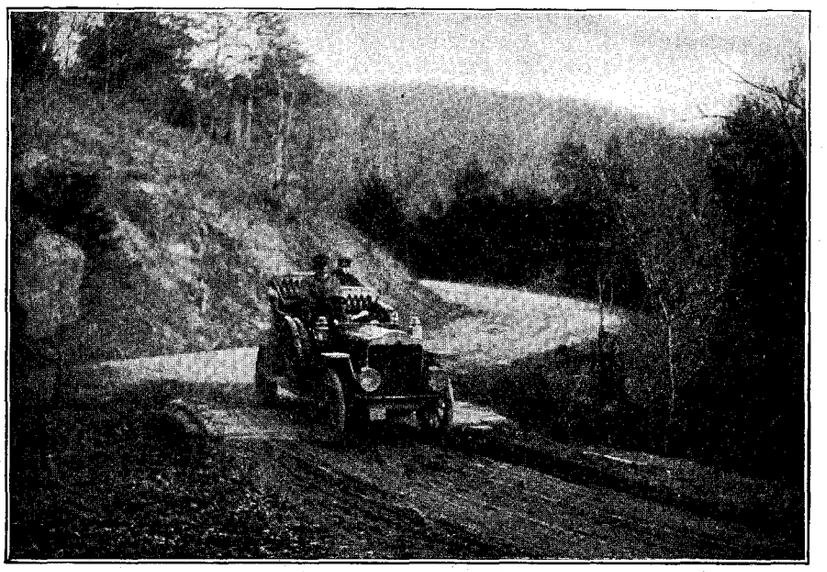

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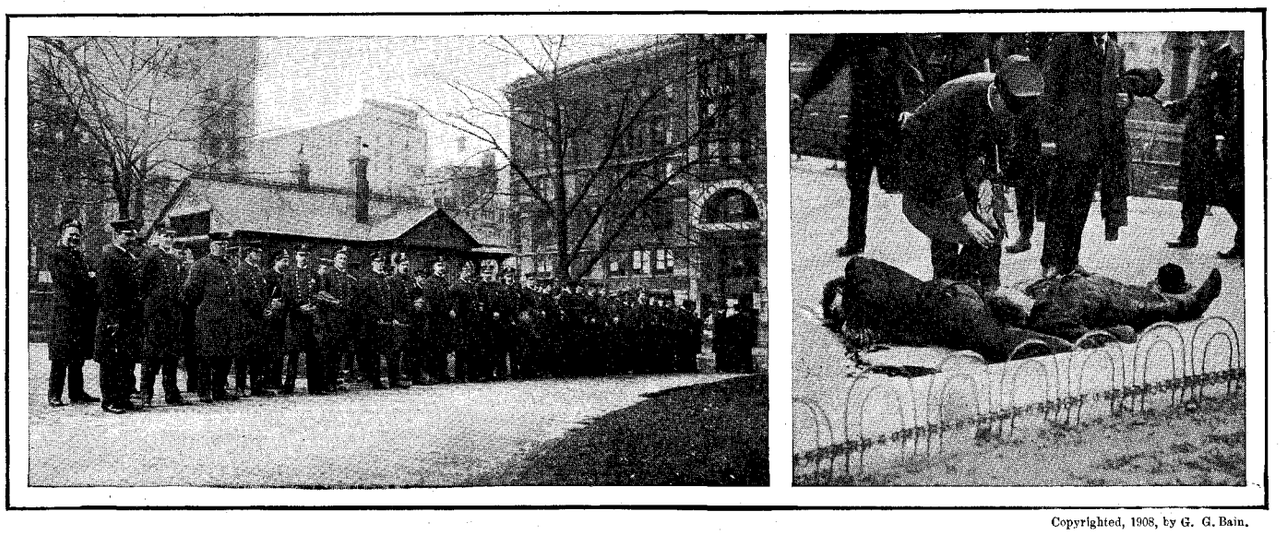
VOL. XXXVI., No. 15 NEW YORK, APRIL 11, 1908 WHOLE NUMBER, 938

TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE BOMB IN UNION SQUARE

NEW YORK CITY, asserts *The Herald*—a witness within the gates—"has come to be admittedly the anarchistic center of the world" from which "all the wires are pulled." *The Post* concedes that throughout the country "anarchists have lately been showing unusual activity," and *The Sun* declares that "they are bolder in this country, more active, and less hampered by restrictions, than anywhere in Europe." Yet the first bitterness which found voice in the New York press over the attempt by Selig Silverstein, or Cohen—a member of the Anarchist Federation of America—to blow up a platoon of fifty policemen in Union Square, was not concentrated upon the Anarchists, but sought objects of censure in most unexpected directions. "Parlor Socialists," settlement-workers, "fake philanthropists," those who organized the parade of the unemployed, the Park Commissioner who refused a license for public speeches in the Square, the police who kept the crowd moving in accordance with orders—upon each and all of these it was scught to fasten some share of responsibility for the ghastly occurrence.

Thus *The Times* indulges in the sweeping assertion that "the moral responsibility of Hunter and his kind" is "greater than that of the misguided wretch who attempted to throw the bomb." According to *The Herald*, "many thoughtful persons are asking whether the country would not be better for the exportation of some of the native-born Americans whose mistaken 'work' in 'settlements' and elsewhere incites discontent and stimulates such demonstrations"; and the same paper expresses the hope that the event will prove a warning for "the fake philanthropists who emerge from luxurious homes to find amusement for a few hours and a fillip to their vanity in addressing the toilers, assuring them that they are being robbed by their employers and by those more fortunate than themselves." The executive committee of the Unemployed Conference of the City of New York issued a statement in which they say that "the only one in our estimation who should be severely criticized is the Commissioner of Parks, who denied the rights to citizens that they have heretofore enjoyed"; and a resolution of the general committee of the New York Socialist party—which was foremost in organizing the mass-meeting—sets forth that the conduct of the police was deliberately calculated "to provoke the people into some act of disorder, and so to discredit the movement of the unemployed." While some papers hold that the explosion supplies the Park Commissioner with adequate and conclusive justification for refusing a permit for the meeting, others



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THE PLATOON OF POLICE, PHOTOGRAPHED WHILE THEIR WOULD-BE ASSASSIN WAS APPROACHIMG.

THE RESULT, PHOTOGRAPHED TWENTY SECONDS AFTER THE EXPLOSION.

Selig Silverstein, or Cohen, a member of the Anarchist Federation of America, carried to the gathering of the unemployed a bomb which he intended to use against the police. The bomb exploded before leaving his hand, mutilating him horribly, and killing a bystander. Silverstein is lying face downward in the above picture.

IN UNION SQUARE, MARCH 28th.

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point out that this precaution did not prevent the explosion, and even assert that "it is more dangerous to deny free speech than to permit even license of speech."

The strongest expressions of indignation and regret over the whole incident are found in the Socialist and Labor press. "We Socialists hate the Anarchists worse than we do any other class of men," said Mr. U. Solomon to a newspaper reporter; and the Chicago *Daily Socialist* avers that the "insane wretch" who threw the bomb "did a greater service to the oppressors and exploiters of Labor than any of the open champions of Capitalism have been able to accomplish in years." To quote further from the same source:

"That bomb, and every other violent act, while Labor has legal, peaceful means of redressing its wrongs, finds victims only among the working class, and injures only that class.

"*In so far as the Anarchist movement*, by its rejection of the ballot and of really effective means of relief, encourages such action, it is the most DAMNABLE ENEMY OF LABOR. . . . . .

"The one force that stands in opposition to this murderous policy is SOCIALISM. The Socialist knows the hopeless horror of such blind and brutal uprisings. He knows the necessity of education and organization and preparation.

"He knows the resistless power of peaceful combination on the political field. Therefore he hates and fears all appeal to violence. . . . . .

"Every Socialist paper or book that is read, every Socialist speech that is made, every Socialist Local that is organized, makes it more difficult to provoke the workers to a hopeless, insane violence, and helps to make possible the peaceful solution of this struggle for liberty."

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ALEXANDER BERKMAN,

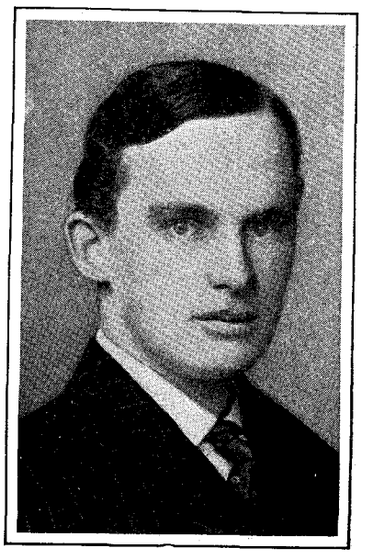
Treasurer of the Anarchist Federation of America, and publisher, with Emma Goldman, of a New York Anarchistic magazine called *Mother Earth*. He was arrested and released in connection with the bomb-tragedy in Union Square. "Personally," he says, "I do not approve of violence; but do not take this as saying that I condemn violence."

"If there is an element that had nothing to gain and everything to lose by the throwing of such a bomb, it is the working class and its Socialistic teachers," exclaims the Jewish daily *Vorwaerts* of New York, the chief Yiddish Socialist organ. "The bomb," remarks the New York *Daily People*, of the Socialist Labor party, "typifies and exemplifies Individualism run crazy"; and the East Side Crisis Conference, a Socialist organization which has been active in organizing the unemployed, is unanimous in denouncing the act of Silverstein. The New York *Socialist* (formerly *The Worker*) says:

"We condemn the bomb-thrower, because he hurts the cause of the oppressed. We condemn the club-wielder, because he inspires the bomb-thrower; and we condemn him still more emphatically, because he is not hungry, but well-fed; not weak and wronged, but powerful and oppressive; not desperate, but arrogant. . . . . .

"We Socialists are not for the bomb against the club. No more are we for the club against the bomb. We are against both—the club that provokes the bomb, and the bomb that gives a pretext for the club."

General Bingham, New York's Commissioner of Police, has renewed his request for a secret force of special police with which to stamp out anarchy in the city, and Paterson has determined to rid itself of its widely advertised group of "reds." But as the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* remarks, it is difficult to suppress anarchy "without treading upon the toes of some supersensitive lover of liberty who fails to make proper definition of that much-abused term." The same paper goes on to say:



ROBERT HUNTER,

The millionaire Socialist who criticizes the methods of the police in dealing with the demonstration of the unemployed in New York City on March 28th. Mr. Hunter himself walked in the procession, and made several unsuccessful attempts to stop and address the crowd.

"The need of straightforward, unmistakable laws on the subject is very great. Once they were enacted, no well-meaning zealot or enthusiast could then mislead or deceive himself. With the line between anarchy and order clearly drawn, searchers for Utopia would be compelled to declare whether they were for, or against, society. Issues might no longer be confused, and the goats might be separated from the sheep."

The Memphis *Commercial Appeal* calls for a "drastic and far-reaching warfare upon the bomb-throwing brotherhood" by both State and Federal authorities; and the New York *American* discusses the complicated question of how such warfare may best be waged. To quote in part:

"Civilization must not be frightened or act with the illegal passion of the frightened man. Civilized society can not afford, in fighting anarchy, to imitate the Anarchists. That is what Russia does. The Russians catch a nihilist and torture him or her in prison. The friends of the man or woman tortured commit fresh murders, there is more torturing of prisoners, and so it goes, an endless chain.

"Here we must fight anarchy as sanely and coolly as we should fight the plague.

"The PREACHING of anarchistic violence should be stopt, to begin with—not so much by condemnation in advance, by forbidding meetings, etc., as by REPORTING THE MEETINGS AND PUTTING IN JAIL FOR AT LEAST TEN YEARS ANY CRIMINAL ADVOCATING MURDER OR PHYSICAL VIOLENCE OF ANY KIND.

"The right to peaceable assembly and to free speech must be protected. But FREE SPEECH has nothing to do with advocacy of murder, and if our law does not make that clear, the law should be changed.

"The man who advocates murder is often more dangerous than he who discharges a deadly weapon—one speech by a cowardly and unscrupulous advocate of violence may stir up in ignorant, passionate, deeply hating minds the murderous determination and resolution of which the cowardly speaker would be utterly incapable.

"No man or woman should be permitted to preach violence. Let who will advocate changes in government—we need and shall have MANY changes. And let who will advocate economical reforms, changes in property laws. No man or woman, however, should be permitted to advocate murder, and the militant Anarchist DOES advocate murder, and seeks to make his tools of weak, unbalanced men. Such advocates of violence should be imprisoned, unless some better plan can be devised."

The New York *Sun* remarks that it is absurd for the Anarchist to talk about his "rights" while he is laboring for the destruction of the State. "For with legal authority done away with, with

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the policeman and the courts abolished, it is inconceivable that anybody should have any rights as against anybody else." "In very early times," it adds, "the individual had no personal rights whatever."

Alexander Berkman, an Anarchist who now professes to disapprove of violence, altho it was he who attempted to shoot Henry C. Frick in Pittsburg during the Homestead strike, is quoted as saying:

"There are many classes of Anarchists, and in each class there are different shades. They have their individual beliefs. People do wrong to think that Anarchy stands for violence. As a matter of fact, assassinations by Anarchists have never had the sanction of the party. They are individual affairs."

THE COAL-MINERS AND THE WAGE-SCALE

THE failure of the bituminous-coal miners and the coal operators to agree upon a renewal of the existing wage-scale has brought the spot-light of newspaper attention into immediate focus. The possibility of having 250,000 miners thrown out of employment for any length of time, thus adding to the already great army of unemployed, makes the subject of vital interest. "Such a strike would be a serious blow to the prosperity of the nation, which seems at this moment to be rolling upon us in full tide," says the Washington *Post*. To quote further:

"Factories and ships and engines must go on with the world's work. They must have coal. There is a great supply on hand now, perhaps, but it can not last long. If the 250,000 miners, which threaten to stop work, go out on strike there is likely to be many an idle mill beside the water courses and many a factory with silent spindles. . . . . .

"The most serious aspect of the strike now threatened is seen in the attitude of stubbornness and indifference assumed by both sides. To the layman at least there does not seem to be any good cause for it. The question of wages or wage-cutting has not yet been involved, nor the matter of hours. But the agreement as to terms between the union miners and their employers expired yesterday. The operators do not seem in the least anxious to renew it, and the miners refuse to work until it is renewed."

"The hint is being widely thrown out," says the same paper, "that the whole question behind this strike is—politics." We read:

"For either capital or labor to deliberately destroy property and work hardship upon the people and interests of the nation in order to achieve certain political ends—however right they may be in themselves—is despicable. It may be good business, but it is a poor brand of politics. The people will find it out soon enough to thwart its purposes, and it will fail.

"If it be true that this strike is a political move the sooner the strikers and the operators get together and play their politics with a united effort, the better it will be for them and the country and all concerned."

While unwilling to believe that the present coal situation is anything like as serious as it was in 1894, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* agrees that the present outbreak comes at "a particularly bad time." It says:

"A strike in a Presidential year always furnishes an incitement to agitators and demagogs to attempt to arouse a spirit of class-hatred in the community. The politicians on both sides will be appealed to by each party to the labor contest."

The Philadelphia *Press* looks for a speedy adjustment of the disagreement and finds relief in the thought that "if there ever was a time when employer and employee could reason together, it is to-day." To quote:

"When capital was having its great innings, prior to the last half of 1907, wages all along the line were advanced with a generous and fair hand. In all cases the workman's share of the enlarged profits fully equaled the increased share of the employers, and in many instances it exceeded it.

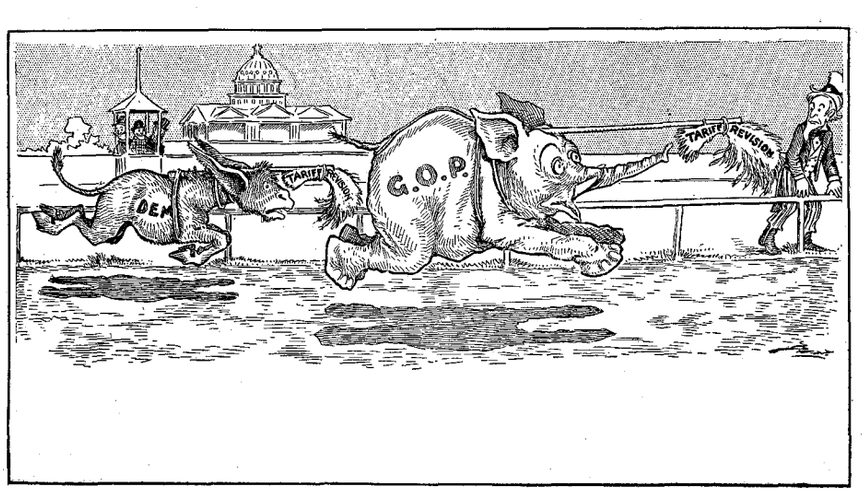
"It needs no argument to prove that in the past eight months capital has received a hard blow. Profits have fallen at an alarming rate. Dividends of many corporations have been reduced and a number of railroads have gone in receiverships. It is inevitable that expenses be cut in a large number of cases.

"In a contraction such as has occurred in the past year all suffer. Capital and labor together, and in equal measure, enjoyed the fat years. Now each should be reconciled to bearing its proper share of the burden in the lean year."

CASTRO DEFIANT

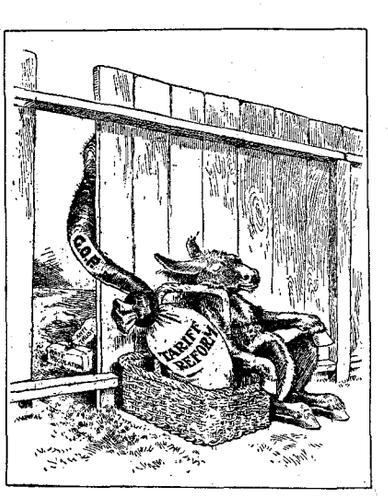
VENEZUELA'S rejection of Secretary Root's demand for arbitration of the asphalt claims does not seem to goad our press to that pitch of fury that presages war. Several papers, indeed, incline to the opinion that the doughty Castro may possibly be right. The affair is so complicated by conflicting claims that "it is wise to make haste slowly," says the New York *Globe*; and the Boston *Transcript* believes that "Congress may well take time to separate the questions of law from the questions of ethics the case involves." "Probably the sting of the proposition is in the item—asphalt," the New York *Sun* remarks. We read:

"Venezuela is now working Bermudez Lake, the property of



WARMING UP TO IT.

The political parties have the same enticing bait hung up to make them hustle.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.



LOOK OUT, HE'LL GET IT TOO!
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

REVISION GROWING POPULAR.

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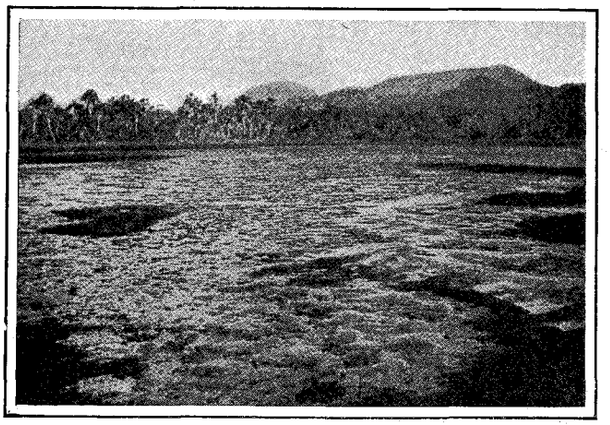
which the claimant American company alleges it was robbed under form of Venezuelan law by Castro's Government nearly four years ago; and Venezuela is selling the product thereof here in the United States through a rival concern organized by the famous



VIEW OF BERMUDEZ PITCH LAKE, VENEZUELA.

Amzi Lorenzo Barber himself. . . . The New York and Bermudez Company, which has been appealing for Federal assistance, alleges in its last annual report that Castro and Barber have taken out and shipped to this country and sold here in our markets not less than 33,000 tons of this asphalt which it claims as its own property."

The press are divided as to the validity of these claims. The Detroit *News* does not believe that there is a popular movement back of the present controversy. "Our indignation is somewhat allayed and our war-fever cooled," it states, "when we contemplate that it was the machinations of the Asphalt Trust that stirred up the difficulty." To quote further:

"Certainly the Asphalt Trust has not been lax through its press bureau in trying to identify their business grievances with the common people's patriotism, but it is hardly to be expected that this ruse will work. When our country is really insulted, when it becomes necessary to administer military chastisement to another nation for wrongs done, the people do not need press bureaus to tell them their duty.

"The President doesn't seem to be half so vigorous in this matter as he is in others, and the only explanation of it is that he doesn't enthuse over the idea of using United-States troops to fight the battles of the Asphalt Trust. Venezuela had as much right to expel from its boundaries men who were conspiring against its Government as we have to deport Anarchists, and Venezuela did so, and that statement practically sums up the whole matter. If President Roosevelt believed for a moment that national honor has been sullied he would not put the matter up to Congress without comment—he would proceed on his own vigorous plan. The only offense we can take is that Castro flaunted our diplomats, and even in the face of that we might find time to regret that our diplomats had ever given him such a good excuse for so doing."

The Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* argues along the same line, pointing out that "this country is not interested in the protection of American grafters in Venezuela, nor is it seeking to protect French criminals, or criminals from any other country, who may have sought to profit by dishonest practises in Castro's country." The New York *Evening Post* adds, rather ironically, that "there can be no great enthusiasm got up over rival asphalt companies. It would have to be a very plain case," it believes, "before this country would come to blows over 'pitch.'"

Taking issue with this view of the situation, the Washington *Post* and the New York *Mail* cite the comprehensive review of the case as set forth by Secretary Root in his instructions to Minister Russell at Caracas as abundant proof of wrong committed. As Mr. Root puts it:

"Notwithstanding the patience and consideration which have always characterized the action of this Government toward Venezuela, the Government of Venezuela has within the last few years practically confiscated or destroyed all the substantial property interests of Americans in that country. This has been done sometimes in accordance with the forms of law and contrary to the spirit of the law; sometimes without even form of law, by one device or another, with the action of the Government apparently always hostile to American interests, until of the many millions of dollars invested by American citizens in that country practically nothing remains."

In reviewing the legal entanglement involved, and the alleged complicity of the Asphalt Company in the Matos Revolution, the Philadelphia *Press* comments as follows:

"President Castro has been skilful enough to use the Venezuelan courts in his aggression on American property in Venezuela. An irresponsible military dictator, enjoying absolute power in the republic of which he became president in 1900, he has not, like other Spanish-American despots, summarily seized the property of foreigners by executive order. He has been wise enough, instead, to set the courts in motion and to follow the forms of law.

"In the case of the Bermudez Asphalt Company, the largest issue, legal proceedings began in 1900. A receiver was appointed and the litigation has gone on for years. In the course of the proceedings it was shown that the company had paid $145,000 to aid an unsuccessful revolution, tho the company claims this was done under duress, and this was used to secure the sequestration of the company's title through a suit brought by the Government.

"In 1905, Secretary Hay warned President Castro that force would be used if justice was not done. President Castro responded that this was exactly what the Venezuelan courts would give, but the evidence is clear that the Venezuelan judiciary is under government control. Secretary Root has taken the only course possible, and without passing on the merits of any case, demanded arbitration on the claims at issue, even where a Venezuelan Supreme Court had decided them.

"Congress can take no other course but to insist upon this."

THE LESSON OF THE HILL MUDDLE

ALTHO the press of two continents have exhausted their ingenuity in trying to throw light on the piquant diplomatic episode of David Jayne Hill and the Kaiser, all that the public now positively knows of the case may be summed up as follows: Last November the President was formally notified that Dr. Hill would be *persona grata* as Charlemagne Tower's successor to the American ambassadorship at Berlin. On March 19 Mr. Tower cabled

UP THE HILL AND DOWN AGAIN.

The old adage of the "King of France", brought up-to-date in Germany

—Doyle in the Philadelphia *Press*.

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to Washington that he had been informed by the Kaiser that Dr. Hill was unacceptable; and later a similar hint was received through Lloyd C. Griscom, American Ambassador to Italy. On March 30 the German Ambassador in Washington informed President Roosevelt that the Kaiser hoped he would consider the messages forwarded through Tower and Griscom as not sent. Simultaneously the German Foreign Office issued a statement containing the following admission and explanation:

"It is true that doubts subsequently arose as to whether Mr. Hill would feel himself comfortable in the post of American Ambassador to Berlin; but these doubts have been removed, so that nothing stands in the way of Mr. Hill's nomination to the Berlin Embassy, and he will be welcome in Berlin now, as he would have been before, or as any other unobjectionable representative would be who should be named by President Roosevelt."

And in Washington, on the same day, an official statement assured the public that "the Emperor's favorable opinion of Mr. Hill was communicated to Washington last November, and his attitude has never changed since." The same document suggests that "apparently some remarks in a casual conversation have been distorted by gossip and exaggerated by rumor so as to give a totally erroneous impression of the whole matter." On the following day the incident was closed, in an official sense, by the President sending to the Senate Dr. Hill's nomination as Ambassador to Germany.

It is understood by the press that Dr. Hill was selected for this post for two reasons—first, because of his rank in the world of literature and diplomacy, and, second, because his promotion carries out Secretary Root's cherished plan for the application of Civil-Service principles in the diplomatic service. In one of the official statements from which we have already quoted we read:

"The design of the President and the Secretary of State in choosing Mr. Hill was to select the man who of all the men in the diplomatic service was best fitted for this particular place—a place of the very first order in honor and responsibility, and one to which, therefore, it was deemed well to send a skilled diplomat, a student, a speaker, an authority on international law, a learned German scholar who had served with signal ability as Assistant Secretary of State under John Hay and as Foreign Minister in two successive posts, in the last of which he had rendered marked service in connection with the Hague Peace Conference."

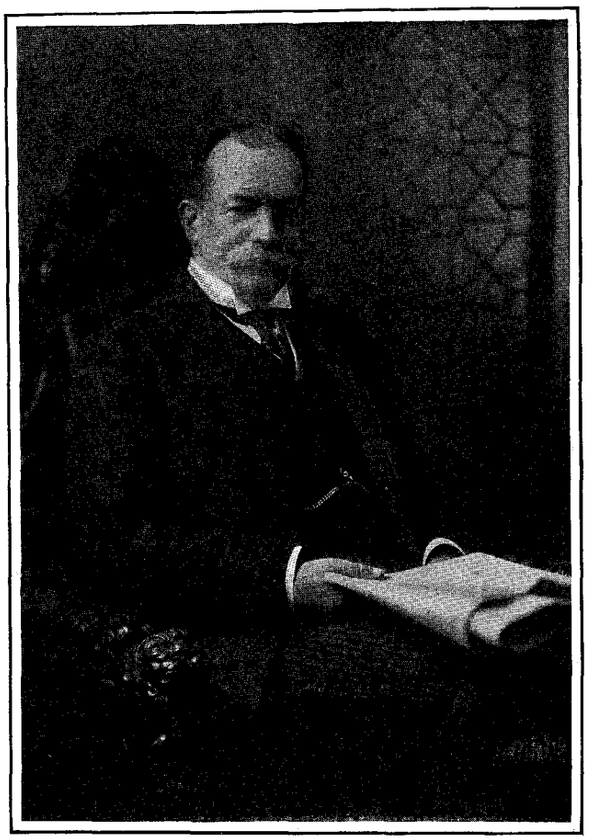
At one stage in the muddle Washington dispatches described President Roosevelt as "mad clean through" over the incident. Among the rumors afloat in explanation of the Kaiser's remarkable course was one to the effect that Dr. Hill had failed to accord proper treatment to Prince Henry of Prussia when the latter visited the United States in 1902. Another had it that Mrs. Hill was known while at The Hague to go about on a bicycle, and that German officialdom could not condone such unconventionality. But the only explanation which the press take seriously is found in the fact that Dr. Hill is not a man of great private wealth, as is Mr. Tower, who has set an example of lavish entertainment. The Kaiser, it is said, feared that American diplomatic prestige in Germany would suffer if there should be any diminution in the Embassy's social brilliance. It is this feature which makes the incident something more than a silly piece of gossip and draws some very pertinent comments from the press.

Says the Chicago *Daily News:*

"Dr. Hill is perhaps the best-equipped diplomat in the American service. . . . He is not, however, a man of wealth. As Ambassador to Berlin he will have to live in a hotel or a flat, instead of occupying a handsome private residence as does Ambassador Tower. Such entertainments as he gives will have to be simple and comparatively inexpensive. He will be denied the honor of the presence of the Emperor at these entertainments, court etiquette rendering it impossible for the German ruler to go to a hotel or a flat on a social mission. . . . It is indeed humiliating that so able a man as Dr. Hill will be seriously handicapped in his official duties by his inability to lay out his own money lavishly to keep up an impressive establishment."

"We have tried to run our diplomacy on the cheap," admits the New York *Evening Post;* "and the result has been to restrict Ambassadorship almost exclusively to rich men." It adds:

"The whole system is bad. In a way, Dr. Hill is a victim of it. The shortest and most businesslike way out would be for Congress to pass one of the pending bills to purchase embassy buildings in



DR. DAVID JAYNE HILL,
The center of the diplomatic "tempest in a teapot" over the question of our representation at the Court of Germany.

the leading capitals, as other nations do, and then to give our Ambassadors a salary adequate to their official needs. If we are going into the game, we must play it according to the rules."

The same paper comments sadly on "the contrast with an earlier day" when it was possible for George P. Marsh, "merely a scholar of international reputation, and a delightful gentleman who lived on his salary," to represent us adequately at the Italian Court. "Lowell's great success in England," it adds, "was won on the contents rather of his head than his pocket." Are such examples no longer possible? it asks; but goes on to say:

"We must, in fairness, admit that the scale of things has inevitably changed during the past twenty years. All must see that social intercourse counts more in diplomacy than it used to; and the standards of hospitality have become more expensive. It is hard to think ill of an Ambassador's talk if his wines and his *entremets* are always good. This aside, it is clear that a diplomat can pick up more valuable information, and arrive at a better knowledge of public opinion, in clubs and social gatherings than when shut up in an office. But all these considerations only show how inept our Congress has been in raising so many legations to the rank of embassies, without appropriating money enough to enable our Ambassadors to live as they should."

"Any state in the future," says the London *Telegraph*, "will find it well worth while to provide its representatives abroad with ample means when its Ambassadors do not possess wealth of their own; a State's prestige, to be real, must be exprest in visible terms." This view is generally shared by the New York press. Says *The American:*

"This newspaper is no believer in public pay for personal glitter.

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But we do assert, *with emphasis*, that when the United States sends Ambassadors to the great Powers of the world *it should pay their expenses just as properly as an American business house pays the expenses of its agents and enables them to proceed without embarrassment in their work.*

"The salary need not be so large. But the United States should foot all reasonable bills."

The World, however, remarks ironically:

"What is needed is a physical valuation of the property of candidates for appointment. As a preliminary to seeking a foreign post a sworn statement of stocks, bonds, and increase-bearing assets should be filed. It might be safer to admit of only such securities as are accepted under the savings-bank laws of New York and Massachusetts, with the additional precaution that the Secretary of the Treasury shall approve them. When these details have been attended to the President might submit a verified financial statement to the King, Emperor, or foreign government to which a new Ambassador is to be assigned.

"Here is an opportunity for some of our unemployed rich. The career would be open to wealth to serve its country abroad. American dollars would make the courts of Europe more brilliant. There would be no more danger of Lowells and Marshes representing the United States in London and Rome. No Hills would be thought of for Berlin. The Kaiser would be forever relieved of his anxiety at the thought of an American Ambassador living in a flat on a paltry $17,500 a year.

"The United States should feel grateful to the Kaiser for the delicacy with which he has conveyed this helpful hint. The prestige and dignity of the nation should not be more dear to him than to President Roosevelt."

The Springfield *Republican* amuses itself with the suggestion that the incident, with all its embarrassment, will really bring the German and American peoples nearer together. Thus:

"Throughout this excruciating business, the American and the German peoples ought to understand each other with a fine and peculiar sympathy. There has been simply nothing for the two peoples to quarrel about, for the droll fuss has been confined entirely to their respective heads of government. And these heads are in many respects, two of a kind, so much given to blazing indiscretions that the whole world has long since noted their striking resemblances. We have an American Kaiser for a limited term, and the Germans are blest with a Hohenzollern Roosevelt for life. We are proud of our Kaiser, and they are proud of their Roosevelt, in spite of every fault; and if each nation invariably forgives its own adored chief every indiscretion, it follows that each nation should forgive the other's adored chief when he turns the diplomatic cake into dough. The Dr. Hill episode, then, should in reality, bring America and Germany nearer together in bonds of popular sympathy."

GOVERNOR JOHNSON WILLING

PRACTICALLY every paper that speaks of it commends Governor Johnson's manly letter declaring that "if the nomination came to me I certainly should not refuse it," but we have yet to see any paper that makes a straight-out prediction that it will come to him. The nearest approach to such a prediction is made by the Savannah *News* (Dem.), which believes that if Bryan "should fail to get the nomination on the first ballot, it is doubtful if he would get it at all," while "on the other hand, if Governor Johnson should disclose decided strength on the first ballot, it is quite certain that there would be a pretty general movement toward him in subsequent ballots." Another Democratic paper, after some general reflections on the case, remarks sagely that "if he is elected, he will be our next President."

Governor Johnson's letter, which is written to Swan J. Turnblad, editor of a Swedish paper in St. Paul, runs in part as follows:

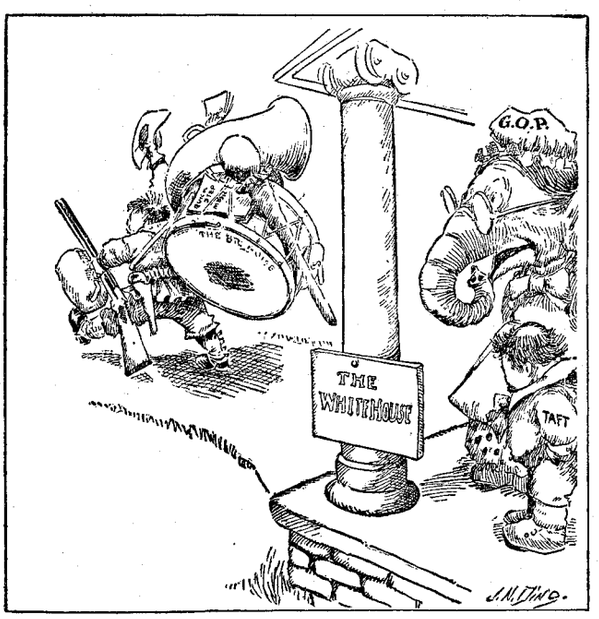
"Let me say that I do not believe that any American citizen should be an active, open candidate for the nomination to the Presidency. . . . . .

"Matters have progressed so far, however, that it seems to me that I should at least say in answer to your interrogation that if the Democratic party of the nation believed me to be more available than any other man, and felt that by my nomination I could contribute any service to the party and to the nation, I should be happy to be the recipient of the honor which it would thus confer. . . . . .

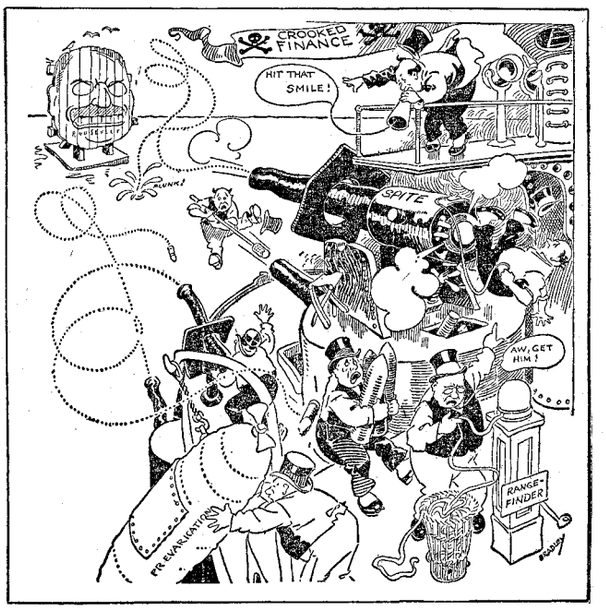
"I have done nothing and will do nothing in the way of organization to bring about this end, and shall not be a candidate in the sense of seeking the nomination.

"If, however, those who have the welfare of the country and the Democratic party at heart should feel that I am necessary in this year of grace I certainly shall respond to any call which may be made upon me.

"In this connection I desire it understood that in no sense am I



MOTHER G. O. P.—"My, but it will seem quiet around the old place after Theodore is gone."
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.



TARGET PRACTISE.
A clean score—no hits.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

A PERENNIAL TOPIC.

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to be a candidate for the purpose of defeating Mr. Bryan or any other man; that the only consideration which would induce me to allow the use of my name would be the feeling that I might be necessary to the cause.

"If the Democratic party should see fit to nominate Mr. Bryan or any one else the action would meet with my approval, and the nominee certainly would have my unqualified support, as I should expect his support if conditions were reversed."

The Atlanta *Georgian* says of the Governor's letter:

"Statements as strong as this proceed only from an environment fortified not so much with strong hope, as with assurance of material following.

"Whether this following be of sufficient strength seriously to disturb the Bryan current is another question. At this writing it would seem as if nothing save Providential interference can finally take the great prize from the Nebraskan. Until Governor Johnson's declaration was made it seemed as if no effort of any kind would arise, and even now the news from the Northwest carries with it no conviction of a very serious interruption to the Bryan program. . . . . .

"Unless this Johnson cloud does develop into a political hurricane, it looks as if Mr. Bryan will eventually have everything his own way at Denver anyhow, and will issue forth from that convention again the leader of the Democracy."

It is noticeable that the main newspaper supporters of the Johnson boom are journals like the New York *Sun*, *World*, and *Commercial*, and the Philadelphia *Ledger*, papers that are anathema to the Bryan wing of the Democracy. Says *The World*:

"What other candidate can the Democrats name who can poll as large a vote as Governor Johnson? What other candidate can they name who stands an equal chance with Governor Johnson of recovering the ground lost under Mr. Bryan's leadership? Governor Johnson can carry every State that Mr. Bryan can carry. He offers the Democratic party reasonable hopes of carrying States where Mr. Bryan has not the ghost of a chance."

A Republican view of the Johnson boom may be seen in this comment by the New York *Tribune*:

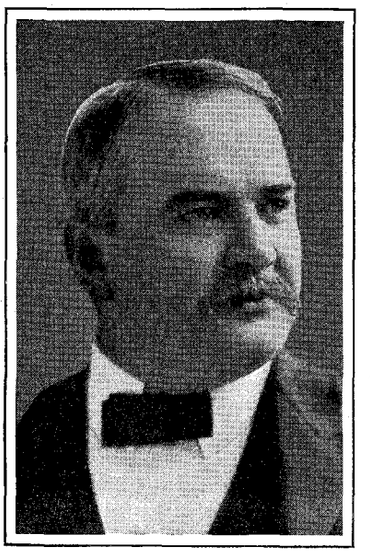
"To make a formidable figure in a national convention a candidate must declare his ideas and purposes. He must stand for something positive and must invite comparison with other candidates. The chief failing of the Johnson movement has been that it was wholly negative and nebulous. Colonel Watterson attempted to push the Minnesota Governor to the front last summer as the most available Presidential nominee for 1908. But nobody took the Colonel seriously, and not until Mr. Bryan had completed arrangements for controlling the Democratic convention in nearly all the Eastern and Southern States did the anti-Bryan element in the East awake to the value of Governor Johnson's political record, or begin to turn to him as the one Democrat who might divide the West with Mr. Bryan and thus prevent the Nebraskan's renomination at Denver. The Eastern leaders were six months too late in picking a substitute candidate, and to judge from the action of the North Dakota convention Governor Johnson was certainly two or three months too late in admitting his willingness to make a fight for the nomination.

"Even now Governor Johnson talks like a man who does not really care to make a fight. He says that he is 'in no sense a candidate for the purpose of defeating Mr. Bryan.' Why, then, is he a candidate at all? To get the nomination he must beat Mr. Bryan, and must beat him on the specific plea that he is a more available candidate than the Nebraskan. Mr. Bryan's supporters hold that their idol is far and away the strongest man and most promising vote-getter in the party. The candidates who enter the lists against him must be prepared to set up counter-claims and to demolish the claims made in his interest. Governor Johnson's only chance of success lies in appealing to the anti-Bryan interests and standing as an anti-Bryan candidate. The New York *Sun's* St. Paul dispatch qualifies somewhat the Bryan paragraph of Governor Johnson's letter. It says:

"'They [the Johnson men] make no secret of the fact that the same forces which brought about the nomination of Grover Cleveland [in 1892] are solidly arrayed in favor of Johnson's nomination, and say this influence will be as potent in 1908 as it was in 1892.'"

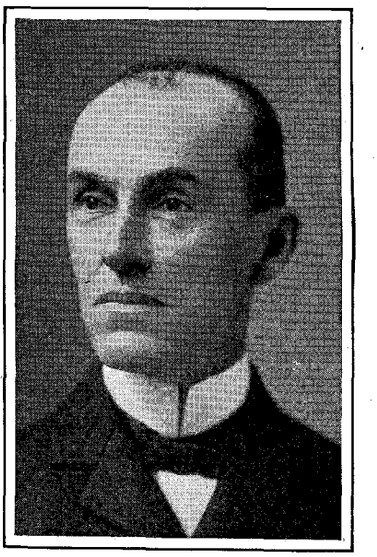
THE NEW YORK RACE-TRACKS

THE victory of Governor Hughes in his fight on race-track gambling is treated by the New York papers as assured, in view of the votes last week on amendments to the racing bills showing a majority in their favor. The final vote comes after this paper goes to press, and the Albany correspondents say that the opponents of the bills will use every form of persuasion known in Albany to win over the two votes they lack before the final ballot; but in the white light that is beating upon the legislature just at this time the correspondents remark that any legislator who went over to the opposition camp would very likely find himself the center of some rather insistent curiosity about his motives, with damaging effects on his political future.



THOMAS GRADY.

"There are other forms of gambling than that on races," he complains, "and on them the Governor is as dumb as if he were deprived of the power of expression."



PATRICK MCCARREN.

"There are one hundred poolrooms in operation in New York City now," he asserts; and he argues that they will be multiplied by the suppression of betting at the tracks.

LEADERS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST THE RACING BILLS IN THE NEW YORK SENATE.

The New York *Evening Mail*, which has been leading the newspaper wing in the fight on gambling, congratulates the Governor thus:

"Before all else, congratulations to Charles Evans Hughes, Governor of the State, to whose splendidly vigorous leadership in the battle the victory assured by the vote in the State Senate is due. Others followed, loyally and valiantly, but he led.

"The ambitions of public life, the expediency of politics, the threats of the vicious, and the specious pleas of respectability did not swerve the Governor one hair's breadth from his determination to rid this State of a law that defied the Constitution, debauched its people, and filled our jails and graves with its unhappy victims. He has not saved one life, he has saved many; he has not replaced sorrow and suffering with comfort and happiness in one household, but in many; he has not permitted the Empire State to remain at the moral level of the lowest in the Union, but he has lifted it to rank with the highest."

On the other side, a member of the Jockey Club is quoted as saying sadly that with the passage of these bills "the death-knell of the thoroughbred in America will be sounded," and "it is a pity that so fine an animal, which has been developed for more than a

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century in America, should disappear." President Fitzgerald, of the Brighton Beach Racing Association, is quoted as remarking in a similar vein:

"If the bills are passed, it will be the greatest mistake the legislature has ever made. They will not do what those who have been forwarding them believe. The chief thing they will accomplish will be the opening of poolrooms on every corner in New York. The jockey clubs of this city and State have been doing everything in their power to close up these rooms, and have practically succeeded, for they have, by the withholding of information, made it practically impossible for the rooms to do business. Under the proposed laws there will be nothing to stop the rooms. The whole legislation has been a great blunder, and when it is too late the legislature will find out that they have been misled by the persons who have attacked the sport from information obtained at second hand.

"Few or none of the men who have been going about the country crying that the jockeys were bribed, the horses doped,' and the races 'fixt' have ever been at a race-track, and know absolutely nothing about the manner in which the Jockey Club has ruled the tracks. The people they have talked to have taken in the words as gospel, and when they awake from their dream they will wonder how they came to be so easily deceived. Sentiment has been manufactured against the sport, and those who have spent their time and money to make it clean and good have had to stand by and see the work of years ruined by misinformed agitators."

VIVISECTION

TWO measures for the regulation of vivisection now under discussion at Albany, together with the vigorous antivivisection crusade of the New York *Herald*, have of late forced upon the public attention some consideration of this painful subject. As is perhaps not surprizing in a matter appealing so overwhelmingly to the emotion of pity, the antivivisectionists are accused of "violent opinion"—of refusing, as the New York *Sun* complains, to discuss the question in a judicial frame of mind. Some of the most zealous aver that nothing of importance has ever been learned through vivisection, and insist that we accept extreme instances of horrible cruelty committed by vivisectionists as fair examples of what the practise means. Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske, in a letter to the New York *Times*, maintains that "vivisection is the lowest form of immorality," cruelty being "the one unpardonable sin" and cruelty to helpless things "the vulgarest phase of it." "To my mind," she adds, "the exquisite cowardice of the vivisector is the most perfect thing in immorality that the mind of man can conceive." *The Herald* takes the stand that we have learned from vivisection all that it has to teach us, and that "experiments before a class of students simply to demonstrate already known and accepted facts must end," since they can have only a "brutalizing effect." To quote further:

"The efforts of the New York Antivivisection Society and of the New York Humane Society for restricting vivisection have found an echo: it extends from ocean to ocean. States that hitherto have evinced no interest in the subject to-day are fully awakened. Their citizens will take their part in introducing restrictive measures. The cruelties that have been practised alike by the qualified and the unqualified vivisectors must cease. The name of science no longer can shield such unholy practises. . . . . .

"Physicians and surgeons of the first prominence in Great Britain have vigorously denounced vivisection, not only as being cruel, but useless; that for quite thirty years nothing whatever has been gained for mankind or science, and this, mark you, in the face of over forty thousand vivisections practised under the restrictive laws of that country."

The general opinion of the New York press seems to be that vivisection should be regulated, but not abolished. One at least of the bills now before the legislature aims at such regulation. Says *Harper's Weekly*, which gives its editorial support to this measure:

"Vivisection, in our opinion, ought by no means to be subjected to sweeping prohibition. Nevertheless, here and in Europe there have been past abuses of it, which are matters of authentic record, that have been horribly cruel, and the records have been made and published by men apparently of decent standing in the surgical profession. We have faith to believe that no such abuses would be tolerated in any institution conducted by responsible medical men in this State; nevertheless, the utmost assurance that can be given by law against such cruelties is well worth giving. Otherwise there is danger that this whole line of experimentation will be declared unlawful, and prohibited by penalties that it will be more than embarrassing to incur. . . . . .

"Forty-three of the leading physicians in New York have published in the newspapers a letter saying that the present law is sufficient, and deprecating the purpose to 'fetter the discretion of qualified persons' by further restrictions. The opinion of these gentlemen carries great weight; nevertheless we read that the existing law has been amended until now it contains no provision for the punishment of persons who violate the little that is left of it, and so offers no protection against cruelty. It would seem as if a few teeth, not too sharp, might perhaps be adjusted to the present law without imperiling the progress of medicine. It is vitally important, however, that both the amendment and enforcement of the law should be the work of persons who think it more suitable to experiment on a dog to save a baby, than to experiment on a baby to save a dog."

Man has the same "right" to experiment upon animals in the pursuit of knowledge wherewith to lengthen his own life, asserts the New York *Times*, that he has "to kill animals for food, to deprive them of their natural coverings that he may not himself go cold, and to make them carry himself and his burdens without regard to such preferences as they may have for a freer and less laborious existence."

For the benefit of some who may be uncertain as to what the claims of the provivisectionists are we quote these statements from the New International Encyclopedia:

"The whole weight of scientific opinion is in favor of vivisection conducted in a humane manner. . . . Practically all our knowledge of physiology, of the effect of medicines, and of bacteriology is gathered from this source, and there is hardly a life-saving or pain-relieving appliance, measure, or operation that has not been directly derived through vivisection. . . . The whole subject of the circulation of the blood, of the transfusion of blood and saline fluids, was worked out on animals. . . . The functions of the nerves, spinal cord, and brain, and the location of the various nerve centers are among the most difficult and important problems solved by vivisection. The treatment of aneurism by ligature, the repair and transplantation of bone, skin-grafting, absorbable ligatures, the arrest of hemorrhage by torsion of the arteries, the epoch-making discovery of general anesthesia, the diagnostic and therapeutic uses of electricity, hypodermic medication, and the phenomena of inflammation are examples of the usefulness of animal experimentation. Diphtheria antitoxin, and the various other antitoxic serums, are products of this method of investigation."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

OUR own guess is that the Kaiser got David J. Hill and David B. Hill mixt up.—*New York Mail.*

GOVERNOR HUGHES appears to have carried the New York magazines almost unanimously.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

EVERY time the President gets hold of a coin bearing the motto he will be reminded of another trust that refused to stay busted.—*Washington Post.*

A NEWSPAPER in Rome calls rich American girls a danger. How titled foreigners do like to court danger.—*Chicago Post.*

THE four hundred pieces of statuary which New York sculptors are to contribute to the Baltimore exhibition will fill four cars. With its output of sculpture reckoned in car-load lots, can New York's supremacy as an art center be questioned?—*New York World.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

JAPAN'S ARMY

USING the term military as specifically applied to land forces, it would seem that Japan is much superior to England and several other European countries in military efficiency. Mr. Haldane, the British War Minister, has not yet made his army, the French army is honeycombed with antimilitarism, the Germans are experimenting, and Russia is notably inferior to Japan. This, at any rate, is the opinion of General Chanoine, a former French Minister of War, and the military *attaché* for France at Tokyo. He has also served as chief instructor to the Japanese army and is therefore a competent judge of the kind of forces Japan can put into the field whether the rumored differences with China or the alleged eagerness of Russia for a revenge should ever eventuate in armed struggle. Writing in the great monarchical paper of Paris, the *Gaulois*, General Chanoine thus speaks of the recent maneuvers in Japan:

"These maneuvers were participated in by about fifty thousand men, divided off into two armies who carried on their military operations in view of the Emperor. The impression of the foreign officers present was that the Japanese army had made vast progress since the last war. In an order of the day posted by the Mikado at the close of the maneuvers it was said: 'In an era of incessant advancement, it is not for the army to stand still. Your constant aim should be to win new successes and make preparation for new tests of your efficiency.' It is certainly in the spirit of this proclamation that the Japanese army has been improving."

GENERAL CHANOINE,
Who says the Japanese army has improved immensely since the war with Russia.

While the artillery weakness of England and even of France has been recently attacked in the European press, notably by Lord Roberts and by the French newspaper correspondents during the war in Morocco, the Japanese, according to General Chanoine, beat the world in the effectiveness of this arm and he tells us:

"Among the numerous improvements introduced into the Japanese army since the last war we have particularly to notice their powerful and splendid field artillery. Their new rapid-fire guns, much superior to those employed in the Russo-Japanese War, are effective at a range of 4,000 meters, a thing unknown in the battles of Manchuria. The artillerymen who serve these pieces, four to each gun, are completely protected by a shield of steel. These guns are entirely manufactured in Japan and issue from the arsenal at Osaka. Each regiment of foot is also provided with four mitrailleuses, very superior to the old Hotchkiss guns as regards the simplification and improvement of their machinery."

The cavalry, in which Japan was always considered to be somewhat weak, is also advancing, and this representative of some of the finest cavalry of Europe observes:

"The Japanese cavalry is improving, especially in the horsemanship of the officers, and rivals the infantry in the exactitude of its tactics, its mobility, its readiness in seizing a position and the individual enthusiasm and alacrity exhibited by soldiers and officers alike."

The other arms of the service are equally perfect in their discipline, drill, and equipment, declares the French ex-Minister of War—

"The engineer corps, divided into battalions, comprizes also a troop of pontoniers equipped with materials for making bridges of extreme length. To the Japanese army of the East a balloon corps is attached, rendering that army really as efficient as any in the world."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE BLACK SPOT OF THE ANTILLES

RECENT events have drawn the attention of the European press to the present condition of Haiti and what a writer in *The Daily Mail* (London) calls "the tinseled squalor of the Black Republic." It is "a mockery of civilization where African savagery and fetishism are veneered over by a little French polish and plenty of gold lace." The "Vaudoux" worship, *i.e.*, the African worship of the serpent, still prevails in Haiti, declares this writer, and cannibalism is whispered at, and he goes on:

"Hippolyte — Liberty — Progress — Education, says a triumphal arch in Port-au-Prince. Near by there is a Vaudoux temple, in which I have seen the white cock sacrificed by a half-naked priestess amid the yells of frenzied worshipers. President Hippolyte himself was a 'papaloi,' or priest of the Vaudoux cult. Not a single President of Haiti, save Geffrard, has tried to break the power of Vaudoux, with its cannibal associations."

The white merchants and planters are clamoring for American intervention, annexation, or at least protection. We are told:

"The handful of whites who run businesses or plantations in the Black Republic have suffered terribly in recent years, for Alexis has encouraged their plunder and maltreatment. But they have hung on to their investments in the hope that the United States will assume control over the country, as it did a few years ago over the finances of Santo Domingo. President Roosevelt has threatened this in no uncertain language several times."

The German press discuss the point whether German or English intervention is to follow. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* thinks seriously that America is the right nation to cut out this plague spot of the West Indies. The London *Spectator* sees the specter of the Monroe Doctrine standing in the way of any European interposition and says so as follows:

"The United States has a more natural interest in Haiti than any other Power, and her policy is to let the Haitians work out their salvation, or the substitute for it, in their own violent way. If the United States has no reason for intervention, other countries have still less; if European troops were once landed in that treacherous climate, and penetrated the mountainous interior, there would be no saying how or when an occupation would end. And even if the Monroe Doctrine did not apply to such places as Haiti, European intervention there would certainly collide with the feeling which makes that doctrine so dear to Americans. We hope that danger to Europeans will not force us to set foot in Haiti or San Domingo."

The intervention of the United States is looked upon as natural by *The Saturday Review* (London) in which we read of the present dangerous, tho, for the moment, tranquil condition of the Black Republic:

"We suppose that the two Powers most nearly concerned are

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ourselves, who hold Jamaica, and the United States, who hold Porto Rico; and the best solution, if not an ideal one, is that the island should be taken over and administered from Washington. The United States would indeed be better employed there than in the Philippines. American political methods are not heavenly, but even the party boss would be a distinct advance on Gen. Nord Alexis and M. Antenor Firmin. After all, the mere private citizen of New York, Chicago, and even San Francisco, if he is content to be fleeced, shrugs his shoulders at ineffective police and bad paving, and leaves the politicians, State and Federal, to stew in their own juice, can live his own life and grow fat and well liking—a dispensation which the private citizen of Haiti, we imagine, would hail as the golden age."

FATE OF THE LONDON "TIMES"

WHEN it was reported that the London *Times* was about to change hands and to sink into the common sea of competitive journalism, even yellow journalism, a shudder ran through the ranks of respectable Englishmen. Perhaps it also reached to the many outsiders who have been accustomed to look upon the foreign correspondence of the great London organ as the ablest and most reliable in the journalistic world. We are told that even Prime Ministers and statesmen of every nationality find it profitable to pore over the news and reflections furnished by the writers who represent *The Times* in Paris, Berlin, Rome, Vienna, and St. Petersburg. It seems after all that *The Times* is not to pass out of the ownership of the Walters and that it is not even to change its management in any essential point. Its political attitude is likewise to be maintained. This we learn from the following notice in this paper's editorial columns:

"His lordship Mr. Justice Warrington yesterday made an order sanctioning an agreement under which a company will be forthwith formed to take over the business of the publication of *The Times* newspaper and the undertakings carried on in connection therewith. Mr. Walter will be chairman of the board of directors, which will consist solely of existing members of the staff—Mr. George Earle Buckle, Mr. Valentine Chirol, Mr. William Flavelle Monypenny, with Mr. Moberly Bell as managing director. No shares will be offered to the public.

"There will be no change whatever in the political or editorial direction of the paper, which will be conducted by the same staff on the independent lines pursued uninterruptedly for so many years."

That *The Times* has recently been a little prest for money is an open secret. The company which is to be formed tides the great paper over this difficulty, and the London *Daily Chronicle* remarks:

"To the public at large, this solution will be welcome as seeming to afford security that *The Times* will maintain the old traditions which have made it the first newspaper in the world, and, in its capacity of reporter-at-large, an indispensable element in the public life of this country. Naturally we do not always, or even often, agree with the political line of the paper; but it is its policy of full and impartial reports that commands general respect, and makes the paper what it is. And such, we trust, it will long remain, in the hands of the able men who are now retained, with fresh resources, in its control."

"The new directors of *The Times*," says *The Westminster Gazette* (London), are well known. "Mr. Buckle is the editor of *The Times;* Mr. Chirol is the foreign editor; Mr. Monypenny was the Johannesburg correspondent of the paper, and is to be the biographer of Lord Beaconsfield—a work upon which he is now engaged. Mr. Moberly Bell, the prime mover in the reorganization, is manager of the paper."

The business details of the new company, for of course there is a new company, have been furnished by a correspondent to *The Daily Chronicle*, above quoted, who declares:

"The public are not let into the secret as to the source of financial support, or the amount of the new capital subscribed. Mr. Moberly Bell was able, I understand, to show that 85 per cent. of the shareholders supported his scheme. The other 15 per cent. will be bought out.

"POPULAR GOVERNMENT" IN RUSSIA.

The Douma is gagged, choked with ecclesiastical incense, manacled and half murdered in order that it may deliberate in peace under the knout. —*Neue Gluhelichter* (Vienna).

THE RUSSIAN LOAN.

JEWISH BANKER—"If the money is to enable you to massacre the Jews, your Majesty, I shall have to charge you 60 per cent."
—*Le Témoin* (Paris).

WHO ARE THE REAL RULERS?

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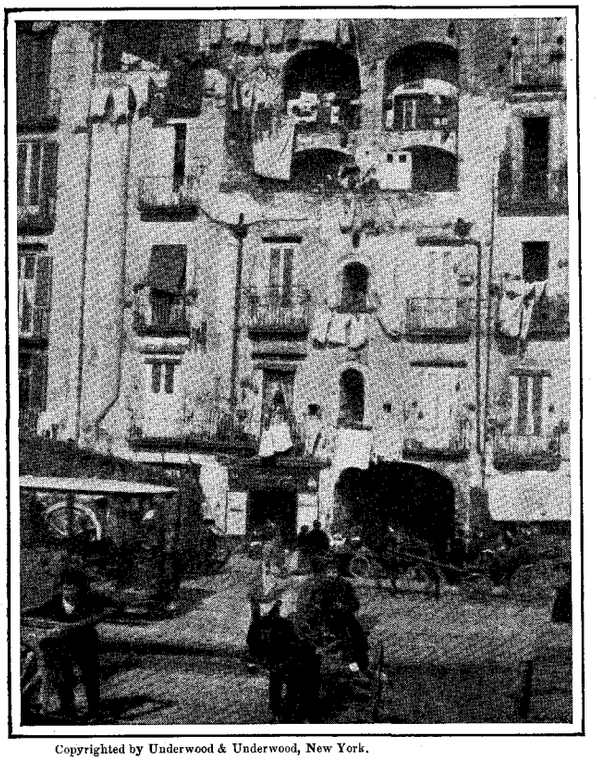

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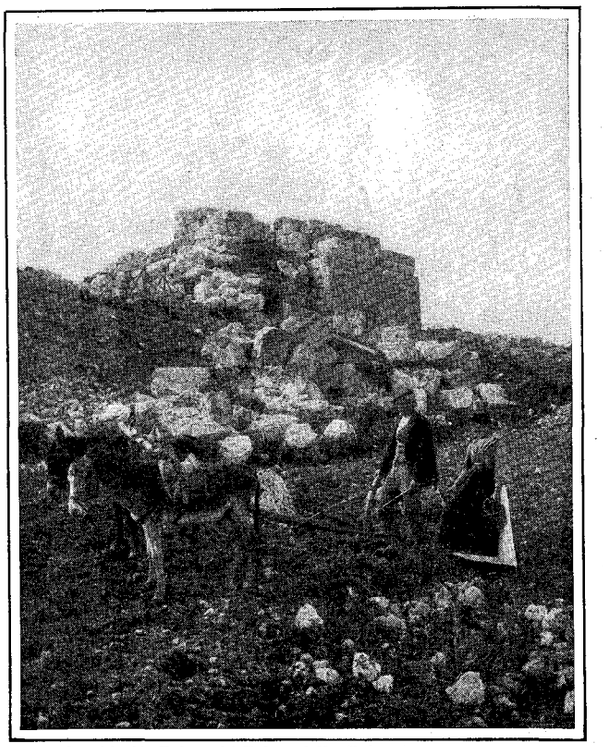
A TENEMENT HOUSE IN NAPLES.



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FARMING IT IN SICILY.

WHY ITALIANS LEAVE HOME.

"The same paper states that the amount paid for the good-will of the property is £320,000, and suggests that it will probably be found ultimately that the controlling capital has been provided by Lord Northcliffe. Other names are, however, mentioned as probable sources of the capital, the names of two peers being suggested in this connection. Altho the sum of £320,000 is mentioned as having been settled upon for the good-will of the property, this does not include premises and machinery, and the total capital of the new company is expected to be not less than £750,000."

ITALIAN EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA

THOSE who deplore the tide of immigration setting this way from Southern Europe will be interested to know that there is an official movement on foot in Italy to deflect toward Australia the great movement of population which threatens, in some degree, to depopulate Calabria, Sicily, and Campania. In the United States, we are told by a writer in the *Tribuna* (Rome), the Italian laborers, working in gangs under their padrones, are little better than serfs.

In South America, even if their condition is better, they perish by hundreds from disease. Emigration must be looked upon as a science, and instead of sending abroad so many isolated individuals, foreign lands must be systematically settled by groups of agricultural families. The Italian Government has appointed certain commissioners to carry out this project, and has chosen Australia as the field of the new experiment. On this point the *Tribuna* remarks:

"While the commissioners have no intention of founding a state colony in Australia, they undertake to give assistance in this special case to those who propose emigrating to a country which presents exceptionally favorable opportunities to our people. The commission will settle in Australia about one hundred Italian families, and after prospering there, as they undoubtedly will, these will draw after them friends and relations who may hitherto have been deterred, by the initial difficulties of colonization, from following their example. The individual emigrant is handicapped from the outset. He has to break through a wall of triple brass in order to establish himself, and the feeble forces of a single settler often succumb before insurmountable obstacles. This is not the case, however, when a whole community settles in a foreign land."

It is urged, of course, by those who oppose the scheme, that the Government ought to keep Italians at home, that the encouragement of emigration is unwise and suicidal. These objections are met by the *Tribuna* with the following arguments:

"It is plain to be seen that the Government is quite justified in deviating from such rigid and abstract principles as these. In this case it is a matter of choosing the best course, and of giving support to the lesser of two evils. . . . It has been urged that the number of emigrants from Italy has already reached a startling figure, 800,000 every year.

"It is the duty of the Government, we are told, rather to check than to encourage this exodus. This is quite true, but the Government does not aim to encourage the exodus but merely to point out the course it had better take, and to suggest its most advantageous Promised Land."

Australia is indeed a Promised Land, pursues this writer, and Australia's political system is most favorable to newcomers from Europe. Thus we read:

"At this present moment the people of Australia are living up to economic ideals of which the essence is justice. In that country agricultural laborers are not despoiled of their earnings by the greed of intermediaries. Moreover, the Australian Government is disposed to make large land grants on the most liberal terms, to open up what we may style a bank of agrarian credit, so that the emigrant, as soon as he lands, may rise at once to the dignity of a landed proprietor, with certainty of maintaining his position without being subject to the power of those blood-suckers who in the United States and in South America fatten on the earnings of the poor laboring man."

The semisocialistic tendencies of the Australian Government are favorable to the liberty of the toiler, adds this writer. The climate is healthy. The Italian in Australia runs no risk either of being robbed and oppressed or of dying of yellow fever.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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LORD ROBERTS IN A PANIC

THE classic pessimist of Goldsmith's play has always had his counterpart and antitype in public as well as in private life. Now that fleets and armies are subjects which night and day torment the minds of European statesmen, the Mr. Croaker of the hour in England is said to be Lord Roberts, who thinks that the shores of Albion are threatened with invasion. In a recent speech this veteran of many battles remarked that Mr. Haldane's territorial army would be ineffective against the attack of a foreign force once landed on British coasts. Speaking in the House of Lords he declared that in such an emergency "the regular army with all the competent field artillery would be abroad." With uplifted finger and voice of prophetic earnestness he is said to have added: "I am satisfied that when this country is invaded, it is almost certain to be done by surprize," that is, he explained, "while the navy will be away, doing its legitimate work, seeking out the enemy's fleet, protecting our widely scattered commerce, and insuring the safe delivery of our food supplies."

GUNNERY WHILE YOU WAIT.

MR. HALDANE—"In the event of invasion I shall depend upon my brave territorial force to manipulate this magnificent and complicated weapon."

FIELD-MARSHAL PUNCH—"Going to give them any training?"

MR. H.—"Oh, perhaps a fortnight or so a year."

F.-M. P.—"Ah! then they'll need to be pretty brave, won't they?"

—*Punch* (London).

Speaking of these remarks as an attack upon the big navy plans of Lord Tweedmouth and territorial army scheme of Mr. Haldane, *The Westminster Gazette* (London) remarks:

"All human plans are liable to the unforeseen, but if there is any better way for meeting this emergency than the organization now proposed, we should like to know it. Of one thing we may be sure. There is no conceivable scheme in which some alarmist or other will not be able to find flaws. When we have the navy that the biggest of big navy leaguers demand, and when we have added to it the army that the most advanced conscriptionist desires, there will still be scaremongers who will make our flesh creep by imagining a combination of the whole world for our overthrow. There are militarists who, as the late Lord Salisbury said, would fortify the moon to protect us against an invasion from Mars. We must consider these hypotheses according to their reasonable probability in the world as it is. How, for instance, can we give concrete shape to the supposition of the regular army withdrawn and the fleet at the same time either occupied elsewhere or unable to cope with the invader? Whoever takes it in terms of Germany, France, Russia, Japan, will find it extraordinarily difficult to give it shape or meaning."

Sir John C. Ready Colomb, a naval and military expert of considerable authority, author of "The Defense of Great and Greater Britain," has written to the London *Times* protesting against the pessimistic views of Lord Roberts. He thinks that there will be in England a regular army until the territorial army has been trained, and concludes:

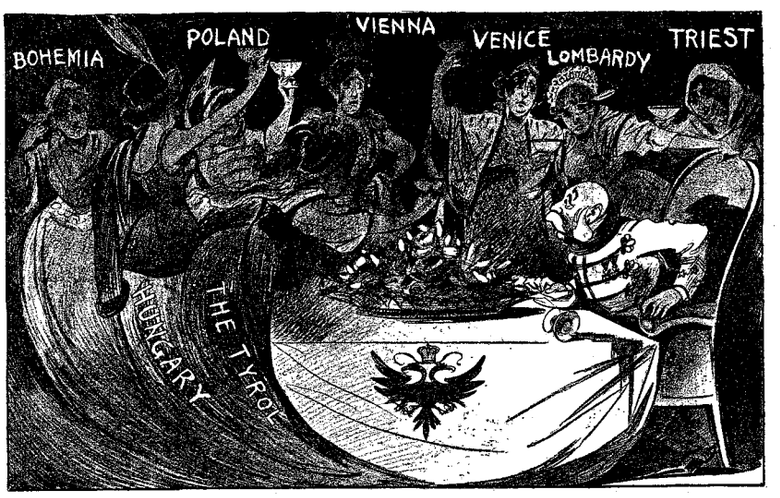
"I confess to some difficulty in understanding what Lord Roberts has in his mind, or what enemy's fleet he thinks ours will be seeking out to the detriment of naval action in safeguarding this country against the military surprize he fears. He surely can not mean the would-be invaders' fleet, for in that case such action by our fleet would be the prevention of the dangers of military descent on British soil, to avert which Lord Roberts demands the creation of huge military forces only available for home defense."

Speaking of Mr. Haldane's scheme of substituting volunteers for the present regulars *The Saturday Review* (London) observes:

"Lord Roberts very rightly described such expedients as worse than useless, indeed a positive danger to their own side; and he stated that he would prefer to have mounted riflemen rather than sham artillery. The point really is, would it not be better to maintain such regular batteries as we have in full efficiency."

The gloomy forebodings of the man Mr. Haldane styled "the greatest living general in the world" have also reached the ears of Germany and of course are interpreted as being directed against that country. General Roberts, says the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, in a tone of derision, is merely indulging one of his fads, and it continues in the following strain:

"The old Field Marshal has again mounted his hobby-horse and in the Upper House, as it happens this time, utters his fearful warnings about an invasion of England and the necessity of army reform. Lord Roberts seems to forget that a military man always exposes himself to the charge of prepossession and prejudice when he speaks on military matters before laymen. He always pleads for the interests of land forces, and thinks by land alone is his country to be threatened and by land defended. A sufficient number of men in garrison all the time, he declares, is absolutely necessary for this defense. In only one point is he in the right; namely, that the so-called territorial army must be quickly equipped and trained, and this matter may not be deferred until the invasion which he predicts takes place. It is absurd, however, to think as he states that such an invasion can be one of those sudden, unexpected, and piratical attacks as brought England originally into the possession of Teutonic freebooters."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



UNWELCOME GUESTS.

Ghosts of outraged peoples that attend the imperial jubilee celebration of Francis Joseph.

—*Fischietto* (Turin).

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

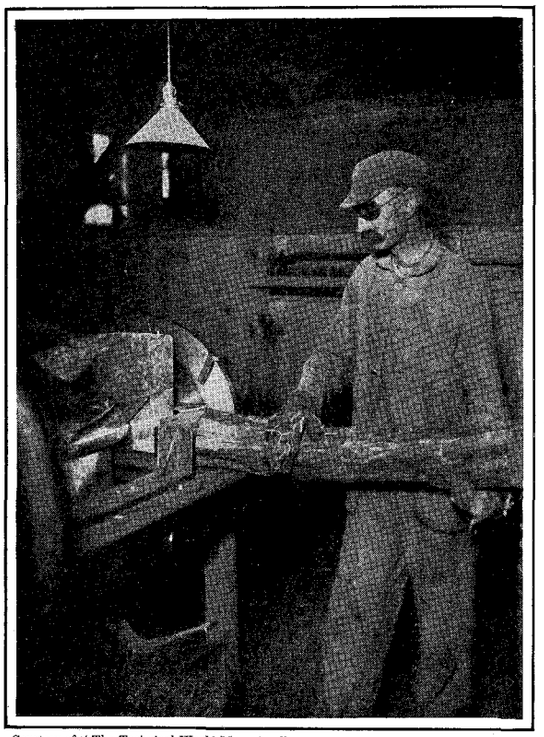
A CITY OF PILLS

IT is somewhat surprizing to learn from an article contributed by J. Olivier Curwood to *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, April) that Detroit, Mich., turns out more than three-quarters of the world's supply of pills, or in round numbers six thousand millions. Over two thousand different varieties of pills are made here—enough, the writer assures us, "to reach three times around the earth at the equator." He goes on:

"Interesting statistics are gathered by the pill-manufacturers, and these statistics show that the 'pill habit' is rapidly on the increase in the United States, and at the present time is growing at the rate of twenty per cent. a year. This tremendous increase is brought about mostly by women, who have largely given up the liquid patent medicines of old for the more easily carried pill, for, according to the report of a large number of physicians in eighteen great American cities, there is hardly a woman who is not a user of pills of some kind or other. Each year about two hundred new makes are added to Detroit's list of pills, for pill-discoverers are ceaseless in their endeavors. . . . . .

"Few people, when swallowing their pills, for a moment dream that romance and tragedy play a large part in the building up of these little pellets. Few stop to consider that the entire world is scoured for the materials which are found in pills, that expeditions are sent into the frozen North, and others into the wildest parts of South America, Ceylon, Africa, and Asia. The hunt for herbs and barks is as unceasing as that for gold, and sometimes it is no less exciting. Even fishing fleets are chartered by Detroit pharmaceutical institutions, and at certain seasons in the year these fleets scour the seas for those creatures which contain valuable oils used in the making of pills."

One manufacturer of pills, Mr. Curwood tells us, led to South America an expedition costing $20,000 in search of a valuable



Courtesy of "The Technical World Magazine."

GRINDING UP A SANDALWOOD LOG FOR PILLS

drug, and he was so long in the wilderness of the Amazon region that his friends supposed him to have perished. Another representative of a Detroit pill firm crossed the entire South American continent on horseback, and still another went 2,500 miles up the Amazon. The writer's description of the processes used in the manufacture of pills and pellets is interesting. He says:

"In the mass-room one first begins to understand the real operation of pill manufacture. This room reminds one of a great bakery. In it are dozens of big rolls, through which men are constantly working dough-like masses of material, of all colors, and

Courtesy of "The Technical World Magazine."

MIXING THE PILL INGREDIENTS.

with odors that penetrate to the very soul of one, as a visitor recently exprest it. To this room comes the formula. In other words, a white-clad man comes in from another department of the factory bearing in his arms the materials for a certain batch of pills. There may be half a dozen or more different materials in this batch, which is given to one of the mixers, or 'dough-men.' This man now begins to mix the batch, much as a woman might go about the mixing of materials for a pie or a cake. It may take him half a day to get the material into proper condition, and then it goes to another department, where there are other machines, operated by dozens of girls and women.

"Take a piece of ordinary dough between the palms of your hands, rub your palms backward and forward, and you will soon have your dough in the shape of a noodle. The 'noodle-machines,' operated by the girls, work on the same principle. Chunks of dough are thrown between two working planes, and the long, round, even noodles run out at the other end. These noodles, or pipes, now go to other girls and other machines, where they are cut into pill lengths. These small bits of the noodles are now worked into round pills by hand, a girl of ordinary ability turning out several thousand a day.

"But by far the greater number of pills are not 'hand-made,' but are manufactured by machines which are capable of turning out as high as two million pills a day. From the mixing-room the dough goes to these machines, each of which has two operators. In the top of the machine one of the operators drops small chunks of the dough. A chunk works downward, is shuffled between two belts until it is in the form of a pipe, then goes through a cutter, where it is clipped into even lengths, and as it works still farther down in the machine it is molded into shape, so that when it drops out below the pill is round or a perfect oval, as the type of machine may be.

"In a single day this machine turns out two million pills, which would make one hundred thousand boxes of twenty each; but, as

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yet, the pills are far from complete. They are now taken to a drying-room, and after a few hours go to the coating-room. In every pharmaceutical house this coating-room is a place of mystery, where secret processes are carried on, and where visitors are not allowed long to remain. As one approaches this part of the factory he hears a roaring sound, which in time grows almost deafening. Inside the great room a score of huge revolving pans are at work, and in every pan anywhere from one million to twenty million pills are tumbling and whirling about with great rapidity. Here the process of 'coating' the pills is going on. Perhaps a chocolate coating is being used at one of the pans. Beside this pan the operator stands, a pail of chocolate sirup in one hand and a small ladle in the other. Every few minutes he turns a ladleful of the sirup into the mass of revolving pills, and at the same time a steady blast of cold air is blowing upon the pills from the mouth of a funnel that opens into the pan. Thus the pills gradually coat themselves, and are kept from sticking together by their constant tumbling about and the cold air. When they have received sufficient coating they are allowed to revolve until perfectly dry.

"In another pan it may be that an exceedingly interesting process is under way. Here no sirup is added, but among the whirling pills one now and then catches the glint of gold. These pills are to be gold-coated. In the pan are placed strips of gold-leaf, and, during the course of a day five million little pills will dress themselves in a beautiful golden hue by beating themselves, without cessation, upon these pieces of gold-leaf. Silver-leaf is used in the same way.

"There are uncounted billions of pills, however, that are neither coated with gold, silver, nor sweet stuff, but which have 'skins' of gelatin. Pills to be thus coated, as soon as they leave the drying-room, go to what is known as the gelatin-room, where other scores of girls are at work before tanks of hot gelatin. Each of these operators is equipped with a hollow tube, from which the air is constantly being drawn by suction, and which is perforated by scores of tiny holes. When this tube is lowered among a mass of pills the suction draws a pill to each hole, and the row of pills on the bar is then submerged in the gelatin. This operation coats only about three-quarters of a pill. The bar is then allowed to pass through a current of cold air, which dries the gelatin, and after this the gelatin-coated ends of the pills are attracted to another bar, when the uncoated parts of the pills are also submerged.

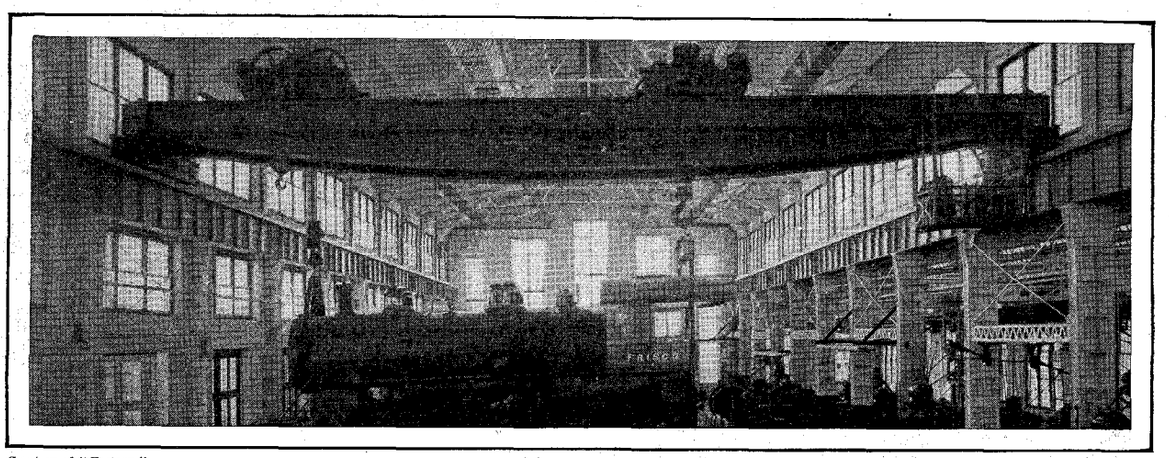
"After the coating of pills they are sent to the sorting- and packing-rooms, where the defective pills are picked out and thrown away, and where the finished product is done up in the packages for which it is intended, labeled, and sent to the shipping-rooms."

ABSENIC IN AGRICULTURE—Altho a physician's prescription is necessary to buy a few grains of arsenic at a druggist's, arsenical compounds may be had freely in large quantities as rat-poison or as pigments. A writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, February 1) notes also that they are now sold by the barrel for the use of farmers. He says:

"In fact, for several years past, arsenical compounds, under various forms, have been employed to destroy noxious insects; this is current usage in England and America, and it is gaining ground in France, as is shown by the production, in tons, of arseniate of soda, Schweinfurt green, the arseniates of copper and lead, etc. Some persons have been alarmed by this state of affairs, which they regard as a danger to the public health, and they recall that a law passed in 1846 forbids the use of arsenical compounds as insecticides. But a law of 1846 is rather old—sixty-two years!—and we must not wonder that the progress of chemistry as applied to agriculture has caused it to fall into desuetude. To forbid absolutely the use of such compounds to our farmers would be to place them in a position of inferiority. As for new and stricter regulations, we are not fond in France of documents of this kind. Let us hope that, if adopted, they will injure no one and will be easily enforced."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE GREATEST LABOR-SAVERS

"MACHINES that supplant muscle" is what the great traveling cranes of the modern factory are called by F. M. Feiker in a leading article in *Factory* (Chicago, March). Cranes, says Mr. Feiker, are the great time-savers of all methods of inter-



Courtesy of "Factory."

A CRANE THAT LIFTS A LOCOMOTIVE.

One man, with this 80-ton traveling crane, can raise a 93-ton locomotive and transfer it the length of the shop.

factory communication. So thoroughly has the crane entered into the construction work of various classes of industry, he tells us, that the labor of ten thousand men often is contingent upon the dexterity of a few score crane-operators, and a strike among the crane-men can paralyze the activities of a manufactory more quickly than any other cause. It took one hundred thousand men thirty years to build the greatest of the ancient pyramids at Gizeh. Engineering operations are conducted on a different time-basis nowadays, remarks Mr. Feiker. He continues:

"Some engineer has figured that it takes eight men four hours (at a cost of $5.14) to lift off the drives, with jackscrews, a ten-wheel locomotive weighing 132,000 pounds. Four men with pneumatic jacks can do the job in one hour. An electric traveling crane requires only ten minutes to perform the task.

"To do the work quickly and cheaply, there are many kinds of cranes and auxiliary hoists equipped with special prehensile fittings to adapt them to all classes of work. From the traveling cranes which will carry 400,000 pounds the thousand-foot length of an erecting-shop down to the small traveling hoist for transporting delicate patterns from pattern storage to foundry, there are cranes for handling and conveying all classes of material. Small cranes, having a carrying capacity of three to twenty tons, are particularly useful in handling materials and parts in the small machine-shops and foundries. Special buckets and hooks are made for picking up various odd-shaped pieces. The steel fingers of the traveling crane in the rolling-mill which pick a white-hot ingot from the furnace with precision, weird in its humanness, are replaced in the sheet-steel warehouse by an electric magnet so that this material,

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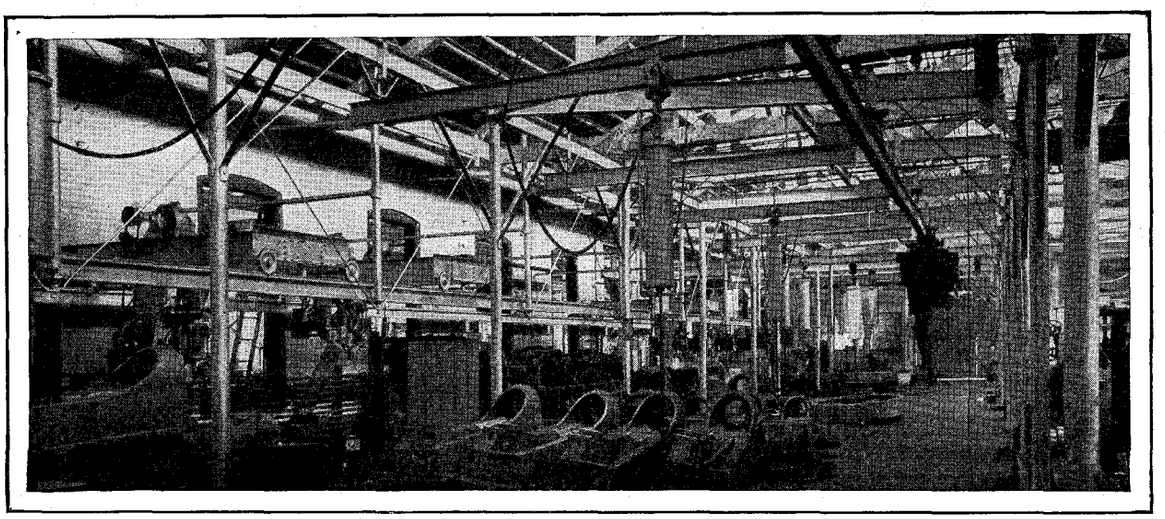
once so unwieldy to handle, can be stacked in compact piles by the crane-operator with ease and certainty.

"For the different classes of cranes various sources of power are adapted. Formerly steam-power and the human biceps only were available, but of late electricity and comprest air have nearly, if not quite, driven the steam-engine from this field, and in many instances the small electric or comprest-air hoist has proved quicker and cheaper for handling light loads than the hand-operated hoist. The elimination of overhead belting, brought about by the adoption of the direct-connected electric motor as a means of driving all kinds of machinery, has increased the usefulness of the overhead crane by giving free head-room for the transfer of materials. . . . . .

"Electric traveling cranes form a class by themselves in transportation equipment for the factory. Hoists and trolley-trucks operated either by comprest air or electricity are subsidiary and serve to facilitate the operation of the prime equipment. With cranes for large capacities, a smaller hoist for handling light pieces forms a part of the main equipment. The small hoist is also used to steady a heavy balanced load which may be carried by the main hoist; its effectiveness is often demonstrated by the dexterous operator who, by clever manipulation of both hoists, can perform many feats in handling material quickly and exactly."

"Traveling cranes of large capacity find a place in the erecting-shop, not only in lifting and adjusting parts of complete machines, but in loading the product on the cars which are shunted in on tracks at the shipping end of the building. When the roof of the shop has to be made high to clear parts of considerable length a double-crane equipment is essential. The lower-level cranes serve the floor and handle materials during the early stages of construction, while the second-level cranes aid the construction work twenty-five and forty feet above the floor. The installation of the lower-level crane equipment eliminates the pendulum motion often set up in handling materials with too long a 'lift.'"



Courtesy of "Factory."

A FLEXIBLE ARRANGEMENT OF PNEUMATIC HOISTS AND TROLLEYS.

In the boiler-room, we are told, various modifications of the crane are built for handling fuel. Much ingenious machinery of this type has been designed to cheapen the cost of transferring the fuel from car to storage and from storage to bunker. Too much refinement, the writer thinks, is possible in this matter of handling fuel. In a small plant, interest and depreciation on too elaborate an equipment may amount to more than the cost of handling the coal by cart and horse, and such an installation, therefore, however well it works, is not economical. To quote further:

"In the foundry, the traveling crane, the pneumatic hoist, and the electric hoist can be used to facilitate materially the course of production. Jib-cranes, hung from the columns, cheapen the cost of handling flasks and patterns. Several plants have found this scheme effective. . . . . .

"The use of cranes in the machine-shop is so wide-spread that their economy there is well known. As one foreman said, 'we used to build big things but it took months to do a job. We couldn't accomplish much nowadays without the crane, the floor-plate, and the portable tool.'

"So much work even around individual tools is of a heavy character that small hoists and jib-cranes soon pay for their installation in time and labor saved. Comprest air is very generally available about a shop, and pneumatic hoists form a most convenient method of raising and adjusting heavy pieces about lathes, boring-mills, and planers. By a number of small overhead 'I' beams and pipes a very flexible hoisting system is made possible. Ordinarily the position of the cylinder with its air-operated piston is vertical. However, the pneumatic hoist can be used in a horizontal position, and thus adopted in low rooms and basements.

THE X-RAY AS AN INDICATOR OF DEATH

AMONG the various tests proposed to discriminate between real and apparent death, one of the most ingenious is that of the French authority who proposes to photograph certain portions of the body with Roentgen rays. The abdominal organs, he asserts, are always visible in such a radiograph when the subject is dead, but invisible when he is alive. A severe examination of this plan does not entirely uphold its value, but it is certainly interesting. Says a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, January 25):

"The fear of being buried alive haunts the minds of a great many people, and many of them put into their wills odd clauses that they think will prevent such a thing. Some even require an autopsy—a very sure method of avoiding burial alive, but also of not returning to life in case of merely apparent death. Happily we have simpler and less dangerous methods. There are cases in which there is no doubt of death. Certainty is based on lesions observed before decease and on the progress of the disease. Doubt arises in cases of sudden death, for instance, and more particularly in nervous subjects; attacks of catalepsy and certain forms of asphyxia leave one in a state of apparent death. Laborde invented for the treatment of asphyxia the method of rhythmic traction of the tongue, and with his familiar tendency to exaggeration, he said to his pupils that he was teaching a method for treating death. He must have added mentally the word 'apparent,' since the old adage says truly:

Contra vim mortis, non est medicamen in hortis*

"But tho it is impossible to revive the dead, we certainly ought to guard against burying the living. . . . . .

"Death is certain when the heart has ceased to beat, and it has been proposed, in order to demonstrate the cessation of its movements, to use a long needle, thrust into the thoracic wall and penetrating the cardiac muscle. The contractions of the heart will be transmitted to this needle, to which may be attached a small pennant; thus it will amplify and make visible the slightest motion.

"This method should be in the hands of a qualified physician,

*Against the power of death there is no drug in our gardens.

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and is not without some danger, but there is a simpler one; it is sufficient to take the temperature of the body. If, measured in the interior of the body, it falls to the neighborhood of 20° [68° F.], death is sure. Thermometers have even been made with indexes by means of which, in the humblest villages, the most uneducated man may prove the presence of death.

"Recently, Vaillant has proposed to the Academy of Sciences a method hard to carry out except in large cities—that of radiography.

A BRITISH SUFFRAGETTE IN ACTION.

"It would appear, according to Mr. Vaillant, that the radiographic image of the abdomen is quite characteristic in a dead body and quite distinct from that of the living subject. The author gives the following information:

"In a radiograph of a living person, adult or child, the stomach and intestines are not visible. In that of a dead body these two organs are visible if the individual was an adult and had taken food.

"Why do we not see the stomach and intestine on the radiograph of a living person? Very certainly because of the continual movements of these organs and their transparence. As soon as life has ceased, if we radiograph the abdomen, we obtain very clearly a diagram of the stomach and the intestines, the intestinal convolutions standing out in all their details; but such an image is never obtained from the living subject. . . . The writer believes, therefore, that an actual diagnosis of death can be made by radiographic examination of the abdominal organs."

The reviewer thinks, nevertheless, that this conclusion of Vaillant's is not altogether warranted, and he quotes a still more recent investigation by Dr. Béclère. According to this author, the difference between a radiograph of the abdominal organs taken in life and after death is due to two factors, and he explains the matter thus:

"In the case of any organ whatever, more or less perfect immobility is the primary condition for the clearness of the radiographic image. By voluntarily suspending the respiratory movements for a few seconds only we may obtain from the living subject . . . radiographic images of the fibrous structure of the lungs, as clear and detailed as from a dead body.

"After death we must have, on the one hand, immobility of the digestive canal . . . and on the other the inflation of the stomach and intestines with gas, to explain the singular clearness of the radiographic images of the abdomen. Certain parts of the intestine may be radiographed as well in the living subject as in the dead . . . when their movement is slight and they are commonly inflated with gas. . . . . .

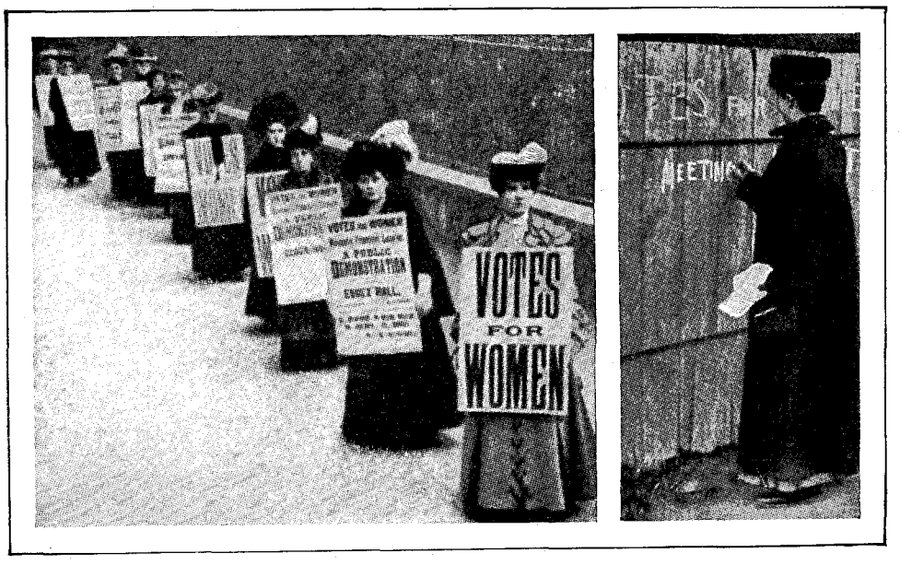
"We are justified in concluding, therefore, that there is no essential and characteristic difference in clearness between radiographs of the living and the dead body, but only differences of degree, varying with the immobility and the gaseous contents of the digestive tube.

"The conclusion is that, without denying that radiography of the abdomen may be able to aid in differentiating between real and apparent death, the complexities and difficulties of the problem have by no means been resolved."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SEX AND CHARACTER

THIS is the title of a book by a German author, Otto Weininger, who recently died by his own hand at the early age of twenty-one. The ideas and conclusions of the work, which its reviewer terms "the thoughts of an eminently precocious brain," are thus epitomized by *The Hospital* (London, March 14):

"The 'grund-idee' [fundamental idea] of Weininger's book on the matter of woman's demand for a vote is exprest in the following sentence in no ambiguous terms: 'The real female element has neither the desire nor the capacity for emancipation in this sense (*i.e.*, vote acquirement).' He then goes on to discuss the obvious fact that there are a considerable number apparently answering to the name 'woman' who do require this vote. He suggests that these are cases where the female is more male in character and appearance, just as there are cases where the male is of entirely feminine aspect. Such people must have come under the observation of almost every medical man. Weininger then concludes that the vote-seeking woman is in reality abnormal, and in a small minority so far as the generality of the sex is concerned. He firmly persists in the view that to listen to the voice of sexual abnormalities is a mistake of the gravest nature. He points out that, broadly, history does repeat itself, and that there is a peculiar periodicity about the majority of remarkable movements.



BRITISH SUFFRAGETTES ADVERTISING THEIR MEETINGS.

Women who desire to vote, says a German writer, have masculine minds and hence are abnormal, and their wishes should not be considered representative.

"As early as the tenth century there was a woman's movement, and in the fifteenth and sixteenth there were writers like Sir Thomas More and Agrippa von Nettesheim, the former of whom declared that woman was the equal, the latter the superior, of man. If this periodicity could be established approximately as a scientific law we should be forced once more to consider what the causes are (always supposing that Weininger's theory holds good) which tend to produce at given times a greater number whose behavior is abnormal owing to abnormalities of sex. We do not mean to assert, after the manner of Plato, that happiness is only possible where a philosopher governs the State, but we can not help feeling that the scientific—nay, the economic and political—future of our country will largely depend on the efficiency of medical science. Theories fresh from the furnace can never be better tested than on the anvil of medical practise,

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where a man sees his fellow men both at their best and their worst, where he can search for evidence to support or evidence to refute the most fascinating hypothesis. It is probable that such theories as those exprest by Weininger will not bear the test of rigid scrutiny, but praise is due to him even for attempting brilliantly to solve so vexed a question."

WAR À LA TESLA

IT is suggested by Nikola Tesla that in the event of war a hostile navy could be swamped by a huge tidal wave created by the explosion at sea of a large quantity of nitroglycerin. Says a writer in *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, April):

"Nikola Tesla bears an honored name in electrical science and has done memorable work in oscillatory currents and in connection with Hertzian waves. A few years ago, it may be remembered, he stood in the theater of the Royal Institution with oscillatory currents of unheard of voltage playing about his unharmed head, and this taste for the sensational appears to grow with increasing years, so that now Tesla's projects nearly always have a ring of the glaringly impossible, and are seldom anything more than plausible. His latest idea is that of creating an enormous tidal wave for purposes of coast defense in order to annihilate a hostile fleet. It may be assumed, remarks Mr. Tesla, that 'thirty tons of nitroglycerin compound be employed to create the tidal disturbance. This material, weighing about twice as much as water, can be stored in a cubical tank eight feet each way or in a spherical vessel of ten feet diameter. . . . At the propitious moment the signal is given, the charge sunk to the proper depth and ignited. . . . The water is incompressible. The explosion propagates through the compound at a speed of three miles a second, so that the whole mass will be converted into gas before the water can give way appreciably, and a spherical bubble ten feet in diameter will form. The gaseous pressure against the surrounding water will be 20,000 atmospheres, or 140 tons to the square inch. At this point Mr. Tesla relapses into a maze of calculations of calories and power units, where it is difficult and unnecessary to follow him. He emerges presently with the resultant statement that 25,000,000 tons of water would be raised one foot, or a smaller quantity to a correspondingly greater elevation. The height and length of the wave will be determined by the depth at which the disturbance originated. Opening in the center like a volcano, the great hollows will belch forth a shower of ice. Some sixteen seconds later a valley of 600 feet depth, counted from normal ocean-level, will form, surrounded by a perfectly circular swell, approximately of equal height, which will enlarge in diameter at the rate of about 220 feet per second. It is futile, concludes Mr. Tesla, pleasantly, to consider the effect on a neighboring vessel, however large. Even a navy would be destroyed."

A FAMILIAR MYSTERY—Gravitation, the first force man encountered, is still the one he knows least about, says Prof. Ernest F. Nichols, of Columbia, in a recent lecture, published in *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, April). In our knowledge of this force, the writer assures us, we have got no farther than where Newton left it two and a half centuries ago. He goes on:

"We have some inkling of the possible machinery by which one electric charge acts upon another at a distance and we feel nearly as sure that the push or pull is carried by the ether as that the pull of a horse on a cart is through the traces which bind him to it. With gravitation the case is very different, for we have not as yet the slightest valid conception of *how* the pull of one mass upon another is conducted across the intervening space, nor *what* conducts it. We can get no farther until the speed with which gravitational disturbances travel has been measured, and no one at present seems to know how to go about making such an experiment."

Of the difference between gravitation and electric force, Professor Nichols says:

"Every free charge [of electricity] exerts a force upon every other charge in the universe, just as every particle of matter exerts a force on every other particle of matter however distant. But with matter the particles are invariably urged toward each other, while electric charges may be either drawn together or forced apart, depending on the kinds of charges. We have both positive and negative electricity, but only one kind of matter. . . . . .

"The force of attraction or repulsion between two charges of electricity is diminished by replacing the free ether between them with any material medium, but the force of gravitation between two bodies remains constant as long as the distance remains constant, and intervening masses are powerless to shield or to alter it. Hence we can not yet attribute the gravitation of matter to any electricity which may be contained in it, nor prove the ether to be the medium through which the force acts.

"Gravitation is still unconnected, unattached to anything else in nature; as independent as Mr. Kipling's 'cat that walked by himself, and all places were alike to him.' It is still the stumbling-block to the physicist which it has been these many years. How can he explain a universe when he is unable to give a reasonable account of the cement which holds it together?"

NITROGEN BY A NEW PROCESS

THE production of chemically pure nitrogen presents such difficulties that it has been adjudged practically impossible, at least on any industrial or commercial scale. Even using liquid air, as in the latest and best process, the gas obtained is not perfectly pure. By lowering the temperature so far that the nitrogen of the air is not only liquefied, but solidified, it has now been found that it may be removed in a chemically pure state. Says *Cosmos* (Paris) in a report of this new method:

"As soon as it was possible to liquefy the gases of the atmosphere on an industrial scale, the plan was formed to separate by distillation its divers components, taking advantage of the fact that the constituent elements of the mixture liquefy—or, inversely, vaporize—at different temperatures. In particular the points of liquefaction of oxygen and nitrogen, the two principal constituents of the air, are respectively $-182°$ and $-195°$; below this latter temperature and at atmospheric pressure these two constituents form a transparent liquid slightly tinted with blue, the color of liquid oxygen. As the temperature of this liquid rises, the nitrogen, which is the more volatile, vaporizes first, and when the temperature is intermediate between $-195°$ and $-182°$, almost nothing is left but the liquid oxygen. The phenomenon is somewhat complex; the oxygen evaporates also, even below $-182°$, but less rapidly than the nitrogen. . . . Thus may be obtained oxygen and nitrogen gases, in separate form and practically pure for the uses of commerce.

"According to *Le Journal de l'Electrolyse*, Prof. H. Erdmann has just patented a process for obtaining chemically pure nitrogen from the air. Dr. Erdmann does not use for this purpose completely liquid air; he extracts the nitrogen in the frozen state.

"If we place liquid air, including the nitrogen and all the other constituents, in a good vacuum of 10 to 20 millimeters of mercury, the rapid vaporization of part of the liquid determines a chilling of the remainder, in which is presently seen a crystalline mass. This is the nitrogen which has solidified within the liquid oxygen. In fact, nitrogen has a point of fusion (or of solidification) that is remarkably high in comparison with that of oxygen. . . . The boiling-points of the two liquids are only 13° apart, while the points of solidification are 20° apart. It may be imagined that the separation of the nitrogen in crystals from the liquid oxygen, by the Erdmann method, furnishes a remarkably pure gas. Nevertheless, the removal of the crystals from the 'mother liquor' . . . still presents some technical difficulties, as it must take place out of contact with the air; otherwise the crystals melt and volatilize immediately, as the surrounding temperature is more than 200° higher than their own.

"It has been thought impossible to obtain nitrogen in a high degree of purity. It is used to fill thermometers, to inflate pneumatic tires, where it takes the place of ordinary air with advantage, and in the manufacture of nitrates and of calcic cyanamid. But it would seem that, apart from the uses of the laboratory, nearly pure nitrogen is good enough for these purposes, and this will be preferably obtained by processes of distillation and rectification of liquid air, which are evidently more economical than the Erdmann system, since they do not require such low temperatures."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

CONGREGATIONALISM'S NEW CREED

CERTAIN leaders of English Congregationalism have responded to the modern demand for new creeds with one notable for its brevity. It consists of seven articles, and is formulated, so its authors assert, in order "to help their fellow Congregationalists who are disturbed by theological controversies, and to give assurance of their soundness of faith to Christians of other denominations." The creed is issued under the authority and credence of Principals Fairbairn, Forsyth, Garvie, Horton, and Jowett, foremost among the conservative element of the English Church who have not sympathized with Dr. R. J. Campbell. The articles, as printed in *The Christian Observer* (Louisville, Presbyterian), are:

"1. We believe in the personality of God the Father, transcendent as Maker and Ruler of all things, and yet, through his eternal Spirit, immanent in the world, and particularly in man and his history.

"2. We believe that sin, so far from being necessary to man's development, is, as a distrust of God, and disobedience to him, a perversion of the moral and religious nature, which, apart from redemption, would involve man in ruin.

"3. We believe that Jesus Christ, the only begotten Son of God, came into the world to reveal the holy love and grace of God, and to redeem men by the sacrifice of himself once for all upon the Cross for the sin of the world, so conveying to the individual believer the divine pardon.

"4. We believe that this pardon is appropriated by faith in Jesus Christ, and that by this faith the Holy Spirit, producing union with the living Lord, regenerates human nature to eternal life.

"5. We believe that the regenerate are the true Church, to which, among other sacred obligations, is committed the task of transforming the world, morally and socially, into the Kingdom of God.

"6. We believe that the Bible is God's Book, because it enshrines the divine revelation culminating in the historic coming of Christ, his life, death, and resurrection, and the Gospel therein contained.

"7. We believe that all truth is to be received as from God, and that the apparent conflict between science and religion not only can be adjusted, but is at the present time approaching a reconciliation."

The Christian Observer states that besides the principals of theological schools mentioned above, all the ex-chairmen of the Congregational Union of England and Wales except two signed the above creed. *The Observer*, in commenting upon the statements themselves, has this to say:

"This creed is exceedingly brief, and consequently more or less vague. Its very briefness would allow some of those who signed it to hold at the same time contradictory views. This is the real difficulty in framing a short creedal statement. The Church might agree upon a perfectly general and comprehensive form of words, and at the same time totally disagree as to the explanation of those words. There might come about a formal unity which had as its background a very wide disagreement. In this respect the more complete statements of doctrine have the advantage over the brief ones.

"It is worth remembering in connection with the above creed that it is made with the idea that there should be a definite subscription to it. This is in the teeth of much that is heard to-day in theological circles. But Principal Forsyth is undoubtedly correct when he says that a church is dead which has no definite creed. 'The notion of faith can only live upon the content of faith.' It ought also to be easy to see that a complete notion of faith can not live on an incomplete content of faith.

"This movement among the English Congregationalists is the more remarkable because they have always been averse to any creed as a test of church-membership or of admission to the ministry. And in this country there is a tendency among Congregationalists to more and more dispense with creeds and ask only for an agreement in a church covenant. But Principal Forsyth declares that many minds are turning 'to the idea of a brief and revisable creed which should be of obligation, as the only means of saving the churches from dissolving into star dust and luminous mist.'

"The sixth article intends to convey the notion that the Bible contains the revelation of God. It refrains from saying the Bible is the inspired and infallible revelation of God. In his book, 'Positive Preaching and the Modern Mind,' Dr. Forsyth expresses himself as disbelieving in the 'plenary inspiration of the Scriptures.' This is dangerous doctrine.

"The first clause of article 6 is true, but the remainder of the article does not indicate what kind of reconciliation between science and religion is approaching. This article could not logically be a part of a permanent creed.

"Yet notwithstanding these defects, may this not be an indication of the turning from senseless objections that have been uttered against creeds in a superficial age, and, while not satisfactory, yet have in it some good beginnings for still better things?"

FALSE BUSINESS IDEALS IN THE CHURCH

THE ideals of business are so familiar to minds of the present age that they are apt to suggest an estimate of the worth of almost any enterprise. To be businesslike, in our commercial age, is usually thought to be a virtue; but there are conditions under which it becomes the opposite. So we are shown by a writer in *The Westminster* (Philadelphia) who points out some of the evils resulting from a misplacement of methods. He observes:

"Some people carry their business methods into their religion, and some their religious methods into their business, while others are a mixture of both. There is such a thing as church finance. It is something peculiar to itself. The ordinary clergyman may know little about finance outside and at the same time be a master in his own field. The business man has an idea that a church, to be popular, must be located on a public corner and present an attractive appearance. He would locate a church as he would a business block or a store, all of which is a mistake. Millions are wasted in trying to popularize the gospel by building expensive churches. A stone church costing fifty thousand dollars might have been built of brick for many thousands less. People do not go to church because of brick or stone, but for reasons very different. The average church building is a monument of folly. Every dollar expended beyond the line of comfort and taste is but an idle prodigality. Most ministers know this and most business men do not. And, further, a church mortgage is entirely different from the ordinary kind. In business a mortgage may be a part of the working capital, not so with churches. There it is simply a dead weight, with no more of a remunerative quality than a gravestone. But mortgages are usually created by men of business. They also eventually lift them; in the mean while the minister's shoulders droop and his spine becomes curved. He is the Atlas upon whom the mountain rests."

Inside the church edifice business, according to the present writer, has the same genius for making mistakes. He continues:

"Pews are marked for rental according to location. The figures are arbitrary. That is business, but it is not religion. A poor man may, for the very best of reasons, desire a certain location, from which he is debarred by circumstance. But the business man comes to the solution. He would 'let him sit elsewhere. No one expects a box at the theater at balcony prices, and why should he at church?' That is business, we admit, but it is the business of the theater, and not of the church. There are concessions in the church that obtain nowhere else. The object is not to make money, but to make lives. Income is essential, but rather as an incident than a motive. One is often told that churches should be conducted on business principles, and so they should. Five will not go into four and leave a remainder, in the church, any more than it will in the world. But the world's methods fail inside the church. An undertaker may refuse to attend a funeral, but a min-

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ister can not. It might be good business on the part of the undertaker, but not for the preacher. He must go, and appear grateful for the opportunity. We recall one of the first funerals we ever attended. It was that of a child. The services were to be held at the house, and the burial fifteen miles distant across the country. At the close of the service the family invited us to attend the burial. The day was hot, and a storming headache added to the seductiveness of the prospect. But we went. That was business, but of the kind that business men do not know. The investment proved a good one. It tied the family to the church. But such results do not always follow. Of the ten lepers healed, nine did not return. But Jesus kept right on doing good. He was here as one who served, and the Church can not afford to be unlike him."

IS LOISY AN APOSTLE OR AN APOSTATE?

SUCH is the question proposed by the *Civiltà Cattolica*, the most important and learned of Roman organs which stand for the Vatican. The writer of the article has his subject suggested to him by an essay in the fortnightly organ of Modernism, *Nova et Vetera* (Rome), in which the writer extols Père Loisy, and commends "his influence on the young clergy of Italy." The writer in *Nova et Vetera* remarks: "In the soul of this heretic I have discovered an apostle," and adds that "the religious youth of Italy have found in Loisy the apostle of their redemption." Further still we read, in the Modernist publication:

"With a wonderful and elastic sense of liberation from the dead past we clearly recognize in this teacher the character of a great apostle. Yet the theologian of the schools, the paid libelers, those who are zealous supporters of an orthodoxy which distributes honors and wealth, the superiors in theological seminaries, have conspired to abuse and express their abhorrence of this so-called heretic with a thousand voices raised in bitter vituperation."

The *Civiltà Cattolica* declares that the chief fault of Abbé Loisy is his inconsistency. He would wear the cassock and the biretta, would say mass and listen to confession while at the same time in his work, the "Synoptic Gospels," he denies all the principal doctrines of the Roman-Catholic Church, on which all Church discipline, order, and rites are based. Thus the *Civiltà Cattolica* asserts:

"Loisy has not scrupled to disseminate far and wide, now by word of mouth, now by his writings, things which the Church looks upon as blasphemous. He has attacked doctrines which to the hearts of Christians are dearest and most sacred, such as the adorable person of Christ, his miraculous conception, the stainless virginity of his most holy mother, his glorious resurrection, the founding of his Church, and of the two sacraments, etc. He assails not only Catholicism, which is the sole perfect and complete Christianity, but all Christianity of whatever form."

He also attacks the Pope in his "Plain Reflections upon the Decree of the Holy Office." In both these actions he has broken the obligations he undertook on entering the priesthood. The writer we are quoting declares that Loisy is trying to pose as a second Renan, whose great abilities he does not share. Moreover:

"It is not unjust to charge Loisy with technical and actual apostasy, such as was that of Renan, altho perhaps the apostasy of Loisy is the worse case of the two. This, indeed, is the only way of characterizing the attitude taken by the French abbé and his little Italian mocking birds. These latter, poor youths, victims to the poll-parrot habit, a judgment brought upon them by their pride, merely echo the words of this apostate, and summarizing 'the fundamental ideas' scattered through their 'Synoptic Gospels,' represent Jesus Christ our Lord 'as a village artizan, ingenuous and enthusiastic, who believes in an impending end of the world, collects a small band of illiterate followers,' etc."

These views the Roman-Catholic writer naturally charges with being blasphemies. They owe their influence, we read, to the superficial arrogance with which they are uttered before "shallow and frivolous" auditors among whom are "young men always ready to accept rash novelties as the last results reached by criticism and science." But Loisy is merely posing without either the ability or the earnestness of his great predecessor. Thus we read:

"Alfred Loisy totally lacks the style and sincerity of Renan. He does not even aim at the candor shown by the author of the 'Life of Jesus.' He tries to veil his apostasy and blasphemy not only under the mantle of science, but under the claim that he is doing the work of a new apologist, calling up a new religious spirit, a new Catholicism, refined and developed. It is thus he attempts to seduce the unwary minds of his generation, who are not willing to throw off all religion, but would like to be allowed an accommodating system suitable to their fancies, and, as they say, to their individual and social cravings."

The writer justifies the major excommunication passed by Pius X. upon Loisy in the following terms:

"The grounds of this decree are perfectly plain. Even if they were not so, the subsequent words of the French abbé would afford them ample justification. He has shown himself determined to defy with obstinacy the authorities of the Church. . . . The Pope, he declares, 'has spoken the truth when he announced that he could not keep silence without betraying the deposit of traditional doctrine.' . . . After this no one can doubt the actual existence of Modernism, nor deny that, in its essence, it is an apostasy from the essential principles of Catholicism. He who embraces this Modernism separates himself from the Church, excommunicates himself. In fact, he throws up every form of historic Christianity and so far becomes an apostate and an unbeliever."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TENDENCIES TOWARD A FUTURE RELIGION

OUR own time, marked off as one period in many of human civilization, offers as its most significant feature "the religious crisis through which all the civilized races are now simultaneously passing." So writes Dr. Rodolphe Broda, editor of *The International* (London) in the March number of his magazine. This is a new magazine devoted to a review of the world's progress, with contributors from all parts of the world. The trend of the developments issuing from the simultaneous upheavals mentioned above seems to Dr. Broda to be toward a religion of the future "rooted in the new concepts of science and the modern social spirit."

A survey of the Latin countries, he says, shows that "the greater proportion of the educated classes appear to have broken with the Church of Rome," while among Teutonic and Slavic peoples of the Continent of Europe "the educated section of the community has likewise, for the most part, drifted into agnosticism." Of the white races, he asserts, it is only among the Anglo-Saxons of England, America, South Africa, and Australia that Christianity has succeeded in maintaining itself as a spiritual force, but here he sees the historic faith "saturated with new scientific and social ideas" and at the same time subdivided into so many new sects of advanced religions as to make it possible to say "that among the Anglo-Saxons too there has been a complete revolution in religious ideas." Asia, he further points out, "has not been left untouched by the religious crisis; the educated classes of Japan are almost to a man agnostics."

Never before in the history of mankind, he observes, have the forces of religion suffered so great a convulsion, "for the only other great agnostic wave known to the historian, the philosophic period of classic times, was limited in the extent of its operations to the countries of the Mediterranean basin." The causes at work behind these conditions, the writer finds, are the discoveries of modern science in explaining the origin of religious beliefs, "together with a view of the natural evolution of all of the religious phenomena, the growth of the religious community and the priesthood, as well

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as of religious dogmas." In addition, he cites "the great changes in the economic condition of the people," "the great migration of the people from the country, where their constant contact with nature predisposed them to mysticism, into the towns and factories where the very atmosphere is charged with materialism." He continues:

"The civilized world is therefore divided into two antagonistic groups: on the one hand, the conservative rural population and inhabitants of small provincial towns which cling to the religious traditions, and on the other, the 'intellectuals' and the proletariat of the towns in opposition to them. Nevertheless there is a vast mass of people who feel at home in neither camp. The force of logic drives them into the arms of modern science, but another, psychic necessity for something to lift them above their daily cares, for some definite goal in life, sends them back to the refreshing bourne of Faith, and thus the great world crisis is reproduced in many individual souls, and these the choicest souls of the community. It would almost appear as if we had to sacrifice either our love for truth or our peace of mind, and there are many who believe that this is actually the case: that we are here face to face with the antagonism of two Imperatives which admit of no harmonization. A mere theoretical solution of this antinomy were indeed but of slight practical value, for it is a question of social psychology and social evolution, to which the individual intellect can give no solution.

"If, however, we look deeper into the actual state of affairs, we find that the Imperative of Truth is powerfully at work in fermenting the existing religions, causing them to develop in the direction of accepting the scientific concept of the universe, while at the same time new ideas are arising in agnostic circles which similarly are drawing the scientific thinker nearer to some of the concepts of religion."

Following this analysis the writer gives a survey of what is taking place in various countries, which shows, he thinks, that "in those countries where religion is advanced and progressive we chiefly note the former of these tendencies at work, whereas in those countries where religion is conservative and opposed to progress the latter tendency is more powerful." We read:

"In the Church of Rome itself there have latterly appeared signs of a tendency of absorbing modern and scientific ideas into historic dogmas, more particularly in those countries in which there are practically no Protestant sects, and where, therefore, there was no other opening for liberal forces. In this connection Italy takes the first place, and it is certain that the vitality of her Modernist movement will not succumb to any papal encyclical. In France, on the other hand, where there was so much scope for progressive movements in the religious and secular bodies outside the Church of Rome, the ground was less favorable for Modernism, altho here too there has been no lack of noble enthusiasm. The Catholics of Germany are moving in the same direction, altho more cautiously. In America there is certainly more scope than anywhere else for forward movements outside the Catholic Church, yet the very strength of these progressive tendencies elsewhere has dragged Catholicism with it, and 'Modernism' and 'Americanism' are in a very flourishing condition.

"In the Protestant churches the modernizing tendencies are of course much more powerfully at work. In Germany the liberal wing is continually gaining in strength. Historical Christianity in America is undergoing a transformation in which modern moral social theories are gradually coming more and more to the fore, while dogmas and traditions are receding more and more into the background.

"In France Protestantism has made furthest strides in this direction, as has also Judaism.

"Movements of a yet more advanced kind take place in England and America, where, by the side of the established religions, there has also grown up an ethical movement. Here all positive religious dogmas are consciously set aside, and the attention of the community is entirely centered upon moral and social questions. . . . . .

"The activities of the free religious communities of Germany are more to the purpose. Even more so, the churches of Australia, which aim at a reconstruction on scientific lines of our concept of the universe, the realization of social reforms, the establishment of an ethical code suited to modern social conditions, and the furtherance of all modern cultural tendencies.

"Liberal sects are even being evolved by religions of the East. In Persia, Bahaism strives to realize a truly monotheistic world-religion by the synthesis of Islam, Judaism, and Christianity.

"In India the Brahma-Somaj is a social and religious reform movement, and seeks to work in harmony with the most advanced of the Christian sects—the Unitarians. On the same principles the Universalists of the Western United States aim at establishing a higher synthesis of all the great world-religions in which all the best spiritual features of each shall be integrated.

"The same idea, tho somewhat veiled in mysticism, underlies the cult of the Theosophists. Taking Indian Pantheism as a basis they have established flourishing branches in all the leading countries of Christendom, where their doctrine, which is a remarkable blend of Hindu and European thought, is being propagated.

"In Siam there is a movement toward restoring the Buddhistic religion to the pristine purity in the light of European discoveries of primitive Buddhism. Meanwhile, in Japan a reformation of Buddhism on different principles is on foot; this borrows some of the social ideas of institutions from advanced Christianity and recreates them in a Buddhistic spirit."

Turning to the religious tendencies that have latterly begun to animate agnostic circles the writer finds:

"In Germany men of science themselves take the lead in acknowledging the religious value and significance of the new concepts of nature and the soul of man. In France a Union between Freethinkers and Liberal Christians has been founded which seeks to unite the two sections of the community on the common grounds of moral and social activity. This Union is very near akin to the Ethical Movement in England and America in spirit, tho by no means in touch with it. Taking, however, the philosophic basis of ethics and social justice more seriously into account, it may well grow into a religious community in the future. Working toward the same goal in an even more definite fashion is the League of Monists in Germany, which would be even more promising, if it did not force the present position of science too much into the foreground without regard to the fact that future scientific discoveries may open up further vistas and thus considerably modify the philosophic concept of the Cosmos held by science today. In any case all these tendencies go to show that the need for realizing the religious significance of the new discoveries of science is becoming more and more recognized by agnostics, and it is also evident that in doing so they and the advanced sections of the older religions are drawing closer and closer together. At the point where they shall meet *the Future of Religion lies.*"

SOCIAL ANTITHESES—The coincidence of the frustrated plan to kill policemen in Union Square and the publication in the same week of social scandals among the very rich is called "unfortunate" by the New York *Times*, and affords that journal a text for moralizing in this vein:

"The ill-feeling represented by that incident, and smothered rather than extinguished by prompt official action, was not directly engendered, of course, by the frequent evidence of the lack of discipline and respect for moral conventions among very rich Americans. The disregard of ordinary prudence in the conduct of their domestic relations, the wilful neglect of the proprieties, among rich people, however, tend to increase the volubility of the agitators against existing social conditions. That the men and women generally most conspicuous in their condemnation of the prevailing ideas of law and order are often noted for their own lack of morality has nothing to do with the case.

"There is no denying that we have reached something like a social crisis in the United States. It is the clear duty of people in high places to assist in the peaceable solution of its problems as much by the good example of their own private lives as by their public acts and utterances. . . . . .

"Within a year we have had far too many marital scandals, and other results of moral turpitude in our 'high life'—that is to say, among the rich Americans—and there is not enough intellectual force, artistic appreciation, or public spirit among people of that quality to compensate the country for the bad influence of their misdeeds. The awakening of the very rich to a sense of duty, however, ought not to be hopeless. There must be some way to get at their consciences."

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LETTERS AND ART

MR. HAMMERSTEIN'S SEASON

MR. HAMMERSTEIN has finished his opera season with flying colors, tho things looked dubious for him during the first half of it. Mr. Krehbiel asks whether the change was due to the scolding he gave the public or to the coming of "Louise," Tetrazzini, and "Pelléas et Mélisande." Mr. Hammerstein does not commend the public for having been good after he rapped them over the knuckles; he gives, instead, the maxims of his success. To a reporter for the New York *Times* he observes: "If you would be a success you must be different, be peculiar. If you find out that somebody has done a thing a certain way, that is reason enough for you to do it some other way. Never under any circumstances take advice." Going on he declared:

"'Louise' and Mme. Tetrazzini have brought me beautifully through this season, to say nothing of 'Pelléas,' which was an unexpected success. I brought that subtle lyric drama out because I thought there was a certain portion of the American public which ought to see it. I had never thought to make money with it. Lo and behold, the opera-house sells out for 'Pelléas' quicker than for anything else!"

MR. HAMMERSTEIN AND MME. TETRAZZINI DEPARTING FOR EUROPE.

The financial part of opera is sickening, declares "the man under The Hat." The production of "Thaïs" cost him $30,000, "Pelléas" almost as much, while the back drop in "Louise" depicting Paris at night cost $1,000. Mr. Hammerstein has prepared a table for *The Times* showing his expenses in some other departments at the opera besides the scenic. This, remarks the writer, "is probably the first table of the sort ever published, and gives somewhat of an idea of the enormous weekly drain on the impresario's pocket." Here it is:

"These figures are for any week of the season:

Orchestra	$4,500
Stage band	500
Chorus and ballet	2,200
Musical director, two conductors, two pianists, two chorus masters	1,700
Stage manager, two assistant stage managers	450
Master machinists and assistants, eighty stage hands	2,000
Property man and twenty assistants	300
Chief electrician and twenty assistants	300
Scene painter and assistants	200
Costumer and assistants	200
Wigmaker and hairdresser	250
Doorkeepers, stage doorkeepers, cleaners	150
Hauling of scenery to and from warehouse	200
Heating and lighting of stage and auditorium	600
Advertising	2,500
Box-office men, telephones, press agent, ticket printing, etc.	1,500
Singers' salaries	27,000
Total	$45,000

"The passages of singers to and from Europe each season must be paid by the impresario, and these usually amount to about $15,000.

"To this table, of course, must be added the cost of scenery . . . and the interest on the mortgage of the property."

The record of the Manhattan operas shows one hundred and twenty-four performances. Of these "Carmen," "Louise," and "Les Contes d'Hoffmann" were given eleven times each. Two of these were novelties. In respect to novelties the record of the Manhattan opera contrasted with that of the Metropolitan is given by *The Times* as follows:

"At the Metropolitan this year the record of newly mounted operas is as follows: 'Mefistofele,' 'Iris,' 'Der Fliegende Holländer,' 'Adriana Lecouvreur,' 'Aïda,' and 'Fidelio.' Mr. Hammerstein has mounted this season 'Louise,' 'Thaïs,' 'La Damnation de Faust,' 'Contes d'Hoffmann,' 'Pelléas et Mélisande,' 'Siberia,' 'Crispino e la Comare,' 'Andre Chenier,' 'Gioconda,' and 'Ernani.'"

Mr. Krehbiel's reflections upon Mr. Hammerstein's season, in the New York *Tribune*, are in only a mildly exuberant strain. His review sets forth the following:

"Up to the coming of Signorina Tetrazzini Mr. Hammerstein pinned his faith on the interest which might be aroused in his French novelties. On the second subscription night he came forward with Berlioz's 'Damnation de Faust,' with which he had contemplated adorning his first season and for which he had prepared the scenic outfit. The undramatic character of the transformed cantata had caused its failure at the Metropolitan Opera House in the season of 1906–7, and not even the fine performance of M. Renaud, whose impersonation of *Mephistopheles* is one of the noblest memories left by the season, the excellent singing of M. Dalmores, and the beautiful pictures could save it. There was a long wait between the first and second representations, and after one more trial the work was abandoned. Meanwhile, however, Offenbach's 'Contes d'Hoffmann,' which had had a few performances at the Fifth Avenue Theater twenty-five years before, was brought forward. Again Messrs. Renaud and Dalmores were admirably fitted with parts and scant justice done to the opera in the distribution of the women's rôles, but the charm in Offenbach's music overcame the defects of performance and the opera achieved so pronounced a success that it could be given with profit eleven times before M. Renaud's departure from New York after the performance on February 4. Massenet's 'Thaïs,' with Miss Garden, M. Dalmores, and M. Renaud in the principal parts, and with it French opera, won its second triumph. The charm of Miss Garden's personality was felt, but her singing compelled less tribute, and tho the opera had seven representations before the departure of M. Renaud compelled its withdrawal, its success was due much more to him than to his fair companion. Miss Garden had, indeed, established herself as a popular favorite, but it was not until the production on January 3 of 'Louise,' an opera with which her name was more intimately associated in popular report, that it could be said without qualification that French opera had won its battle. Even now, the way was not wholly clear and

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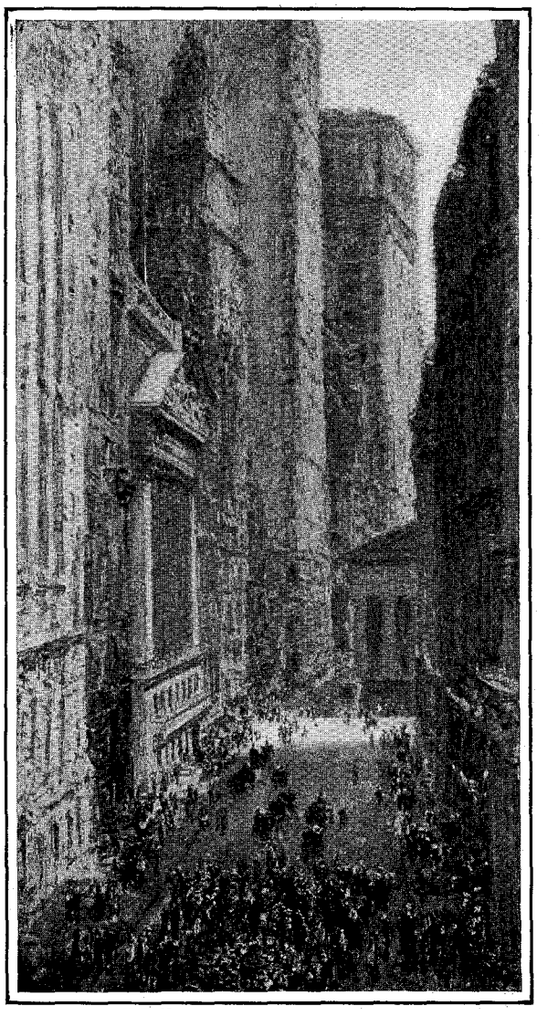
open, for the successful operas were too few and their repetition caused some grumbling.

"At this critical moment the star of Luisa Tetrazzini rose in London and threw its glare over all the operatic world. Mr. Conried had engaged the singer while she was in California, but had failed to bind the contract by depositing a guaranty with her



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BROAD AND WALL STREETS, NEW YORK.

From the painting by Childe Hassam, reproduced from a "Montross" print.

banker. He failed, it is said, because when he wanted to complete the negotiations he could not find her. Mr. Hammerstein also negotiated with her for the season of 1906–7, so he said, but she proved elusive. Neither of the managers felt any loss at his failure to secure her. The London excitement may have set Mr. Conried to thinking; Mr. Hammerstein it stirred to action. On December 1 he announced that he had engaged her for the season of 1908–9 and hoped to have her for a few performances before the end of the season of 1907–8. A fortnight later he proclaimed that she would effect her New York entrance on January 15 and that he had secured her for fifteen representations in the current season, with the privilege of adding to their number. Mr. Conried threatened proceedings by injunction, but his threats were *brutum fulmen;* she made her début on the specified date in 'La Traviata,' and when the season closed last night she had added seven performances (one in Philadelphia) to the fifteen originally contemplated. Here she sang five times in 'Traviata,' eight times in 'Lucia,' once in 'Dinorah,' three times in 'Rigoletto,' three times in 'Crispino e la Comare,' and once in a 'mixt bill.' She was rapturously acclaimed by the public and a portion of the press. It is useless to discuss the phenomenon. The whims of the populace are as unquestioning and as unresponsive as the fury of the elements. That was seen in the Tetrazzini craze here and in London; it was seen again in the reception given to that musically and dramatically amorphous thing, 'Pelléas et Mélisande.' This was as completely bewildering to the admirers of the melodrama as to those who are blind and deaf to its attractions. It should have been more so, for it is more difficult to affect to enjoy 'Pelléas et Mélisande' than to yield to the qualities which dazzle in the singing of Tetrazzini. Nevertheless, 'Pelléas et Mélisande,' brought forward on February 19, had seven performances within five weeks."

AN ENGLISH LYRIC ON NEW YORK

AN English tribute to the beauty of New York—even an architectural beauty lent by the much derided sky-scrapers—is as rare as a black swan. But such a one comes whole-heartedly from *The Spectator* (London, March 21) and shines in contrast with the wholesale condemnation to which the American metropolis has been subjected by English journalists. The "congestion exhibition" recently held at the Natural History Museum is commented upon by this English journal with a just appreciation of the facts there emphasized—the principal one being that New York is the victim of her geographical limitations, which produce both the evils of overcrowding and the beauties of architectural adaptation. In a mood no less than lyrical *The Spectator* utters its admiration thus:

"New York is constrained geographically as well as economically. How to escape from the decree of geography—that is the ever-present problem. Schemes are presented one after the other for bridging over and tunneling under the rivers. That wonder of the world, Brooklyn Suspension Bridge, looks upon a younger and still more wonderful fellow which also crosses the East River and is over a mile and a quarter long. Over both, and now also under the water, the human stream, like a spring tide, flows and ebbs every day. But still the dangerous pressure continues at one end of Manhattan Island. Land—so precious is it—has been studiously reclaimed from the rivers on the long frontages on both sides; and the houses which can not spread laterally, yet must somehow contain all that is forced into them, rise higher and higher into the sky. Such is the housing problem of New York, which now invites a more sympathetic attention in the Exhibition. But the very disadvantages of New York are also its supreme beauties.

"What other city is there of like size which matches it in position? It is a seaside city; the salt water laves its feet. As the traveler approaches it he thinks of Venice rising from the sea, or is perhaps reminded of ancient Tyre, which 'stood out in the sea as a hand from a wrist,' and of which the houses were impressively tall. 'Impressive' is not too indulgent a word for the sky-scrapers of New York—clean-faced, simple, original, and audacious, they are characteristic of the land and of the people; they are not ugly concessions to utility, but a rather grand adaptation of architecture to circumstance. The ancients, harassed with dread of piracy, would not have dared to build a city like New York on the edge of a great harbor open to the sea. It is something which the modern world alone could have given us. It is free to the world, yet unafraid; its roads lead everywhere because they lead to the sea; it is 'million-footed Manhattan, unpent'; and the mark of the early colony is still set upon the place where Broadway corkscrews quaintly through the rectangular formality of the ordered avenues. Walt Whitman was a passionately faithful son of Manhattan, and he said:

"City of ships!
O the black ships! O the fierce ships!
O the beautiful, sharp-bowed steam-ships and sail-ships!
City of the world! (for all races are here;
All the lands of the earth make contributions here;)
City of the sea! City of hurried and glittering tides!
City whose gleeful tides continually rush or recede, whirling in and out with eddies of foam!
City of wharves and stores! City of tall façades of marble and iron.
Proud and passionate city! mettlesome, mad, extravagant city.
Spring up, O city! not for peace alone, but be indeed yourself, warlike!
Fear not! Submit to no models but your own. O city!
Behold me! incarnate me, as I have incarnated you!
I have rejected nothing you offered me—whom you have adopted, I have adopted;
Good or bad, I never question you—I love all."

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ART'S MOST MODERN NOTE

A STEADILY increasing number of people regard Mr. Thomas W. Dewing as one of the most remarkable of modern painters. For this statement we have the authority of Mr. Charles H. Caffin, the well-known art critic. The reason for the increasing esteem in which he is held is that "he presents the most modern spirit in art"—so modern, we are told, "as to be still unrecognized by the majority of his contemporaries, who see in his point of view and style nothing more than the product of this one man's idiosyncrasy." Beyond these facts interest in this artist is still further piqued by the information that his pictures form a notable part of the art collection that Mr. Charles L. Freer, of Detroit, has presented to the nation, to be housed in a building of its own in Washington after his death. The Freer collection, we are told, consists on the one hand of Chinese and Japanese paintings of the best periods and antique pottery, representative of what is choicest in Oriental art; and on the other, of the largest group in existence of paintings, pastels, drawings and etchings by Whistler, supplemented with numerous pictures by Dwight W. Tryon, Abbott H. Thayer, and Thomas W. Dewing. Whistler has been frequently treated in this paper and Thayer was considered in a recent number. Mr. Freer has brought together the work of these Eastern and Western artists because "he is conscious of a kinship of point of view that unites them as members of one spiritual family." This ideal, new in Western art, Mr. Caffin describes (in the April *Harper's Magazine*) as an endeavor "to elude the obviousness of matter and to represent form mainly for the purpose of expressing its indwelling spirit or essence." It came to us from Oriental art, which Mr. Caffin shows in the following:

"Its technic was as consummate as the extreme advocate of art for art's sake had dreamed of, abounding in hitherto unsuspected subtleties of color and line. On the other hand, it demonstrated that for the artist form was in itself of small account, as compared with the expression through it of abstract beauty. It offered a new possibility of spiritual and intellectual appeal; founded, not on the character of the subject or any literary association, but upon the symbolic suggestion of abstract truth and beauty."

Related to the artist particularly considered we see it described as a form of "symbolism." Not the symbolism which is a concrete reminder, like the Nails and Crown of Thorns, which are called the symbols of the Passion of Christ, or that symbolism which amounts to allegory. It is a symbolism, we are told, that "illuminates the matter in hand by subtle appeal to the imaginative reason," and "supplements the facts, or rather informs them, with abstract truth." But, Mr. Caffin continues:

"The facts are not ignored. Dewing's figures and their accessories never leave us in any doubt as to their objective reality.

"Dewing's skill of drawing is exhibited with all the charm of subtlest simplicity in his pastels and silverpoints. The latter medium particularly, allowing no hesitation or correction, since the stroke of the silver pencil makes its mark indelibly on the coated paper, illustrates at once his knowledge of form and mastery of hand. Equally it allows him scope for the very subtlest expression.

LADY PLAYING WITH A MACAW.
From a painting by Thomas W. Dewing.

"The tenderness of the silvery gray, the possibilities of effects the most intangible, the reticent suggestiveness of the means employed, seem to make the term a *work* of art too harsh for these tiny treasures. Work suggests labor and effort, whereas these silverpoints are rather emanations of the spirit, breathed into form. And the quality of the spirit which animates them is so rarefied, so purged of the last lingering touch of grossness, and yet so instinct with the thrill of sensuous appeal, that these prints seem to me to give the clue by which the motive of all this artist's work may be interpreted. It is here revealed nude, as it were, to the gaze. And if we scrutinize it and search for some term that will describe its quality, we may perhaps agree that it is 'intellectually sensuous.'

"It should not be necessary to explain that no idea of sensual is involved in this use of sensuous. Yet how many people, our dictionaries notwithstanding, confuse the two! We need a word that, without any suggestion of grossness, shall express the condition of pure abstract enjoyment derived through the senses, and we have it in sensuous. It describes not the flower, but its distilled fragrance; not passion, but its essence. But in Dewing this rarefied sense-exaltation is not purely sensuous: it has been passed through conscious mental processes and partakes of an intellectual quality.

"BROCART DE VENISE."
From a painting by Thomas W. Dewing, owned by the St. Louis Museum of Art.

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It is here that his New England ancestry asserts itself. The active reasoning faculty is wedded with the sense-receptivity. . . . . .

"It is worth mentioning that he is influenced in his choice of a model not only by the evidence of physical refinement, but by the suggestion also of intellectual refinement. This union of both in the model starts his imagination into activity. Out of the sense-impressions received and their stimulus to his mind he projects a scheme of form and color that shall give expression to a conception of abstract beauty. Thus, starting as a realist and working with the model continually in front of him, he finally gets beyond the simple objective appearances and evokes from them that essence of beauty which the Japanese call *Kokoro*—that portion, temporarily manifested in matter, of what they conceive to be the universal and eternal spirit."

Dewing's intellectually sensuous motive, continues Mr. Caffin, "and, in some respects, the way in which it shapes itself, are singularly reminiscent of Botticelli's art." Botticelli's women, especially, seem to the art critic prototypes of Dewing's. We read:

"Dewing's women, so far as they show a common type, are of his own New England race. How frequently have I seen the type in New York, looking exotic in our cosmopolitan jumble of types; women whose face and figure recall those Florentine women of the fifteenth century. The latter represented a survival of the intense mysticism of the Middle Ages, vivified by the keen intellectuality and social freedom of their own day. Similarly, the intellectual emancipation of these modern women is rooted in the traditions of a vigorous Puritanism, that in its sweeter aspects had a savor of the mystic. And in them reappears the type of the Quattrocento: slender vibrant body, small bosom under the prominent collar-bone, the long flexible neck, rounded jaw, full lips, and delicate, tightly modeled nose; the eyes wide apart, the brows finely curved, the forehead smooth and low, the small head cleanly shaped. It is a type in which the habit of intellectual control has clarified, but not effaced, the essential passionateness. Interpreted in abstract terms of art, its characteristic is intellectually sensuous."

Dewing's pictures, we read in conclusion, "create a feeling of extraordinary concentration." The close observer becomes aware of their distinction, their choice and aristocratic feeling." Finally, "the student discovers in them that characteristic which is the hall-mark of the finest art—the quality of aloofness." Further:

"The figures, even the accessory objects, seem to be detached from ordinary usage and suggestion. They live apart, in a medium of their own; they are no longer personal, individual; they are not figures and objects; they are Presences. The scene and its contents no longer suggest a material presentation. Rather they seem to be an emanation out of the abstract. They represent, as Whistler used to say of his own work, an evocation."

TWO VIEWS OF SINCLAIR'S NOVEL

BEFORE Upton Sinclair's novel of the Chicago stock-yards was issued, his publishers, so it was said, sent a lawyer to investigate and report on the veracity of the story. Such an advertisement has not preceded his latest book, "The Metropolis," a novel which the writer of "The Lounger" in *Putnam's Monthly* (March, New York), thinks "the funniest thing that ever happened."

Miss Jeannette Gilder, credited with the authorship of this department, declares after reading the preliminary sections of the book in *The American Magazine*, that the unconscious funniments of Mr. Sinclair's book beat the deliberate ones of "Mr. Dooley," who immediately follows in that magazine. The rest of her treatment of "The Metropolis" evidences her fitness for the rôle of the lawyer-detective of which nothing has been heard in this case. She writes:

"In a paragraph announcing 'The Metropolis' the editors refer to the 'old society' of which George William Curtis and N. P. Willis wrote. Both of these gentlemen wrote of society by the card, but if we may judge by Mr. Sinclair's story, he knows just about as much of New York fashionable society as New York fashionable society knows of him. It would be impossible to burlesque this story, as it is a burlesque itself. The description of the hotel in which *Ollie Montague* had his bachelor apartment is virtually a copy of a certain Fifth Avenue hotel's advertisement of its attractions—the 'hot' and 'cold' switch, the electric clocks, the automatic ventilation, all are there. The rest of the story reads as tho it had been copied from the yellowest pages of the yellowest journals, and I dare say that it will get yellower and yellower as it goes on. If you want a good hearty laugh, let me recommend 'The Metropolis.' It is very, very funny. The publishers call it 'Upton Sinclair's amazing novel of New York Society.' It *is* amazing, but the most amazing thing about it, to my mind, is that it should have found a place in *The American Magazine*."

The book has just been published in England and has evoked from "Claudius Clear" (Dr. Robertson Nicol) a three-column letter in *The British Weekly* (London), which the writer promises to follow up in the next issue with a second part. That the book is staggering to this writer is evidenced by the benefit he is willing to allow the doubt. The extent of his notice is presumptive evidence of the veracious effect the work had on him. He observes:

"Happily the Americans are now taking to criticism of themselves. The criticism of others has been resented, but the meekness and patience with which such books as those of Mrs. Edith Wharton are received in the United States are very wonderful. It is even a presumption in favor of the truth of her delineations. How Mr. Upton Sinclair's book will be received I do not know. He goes further into detail than Mrs. Wharton does, but she describes for us a world-wearied and corrupt society, and he does no more."

This writer's account of Mr. Sinclair's book is in part as follows:

"Mr. Sinclair describes for us without preaching the social life of the very rich in New York. Nothing could be more awful than his delineation. The one human quality that seems to survive is a kind of careless good nature. There is no such thing as honor and truth. Every one is a cheat, and known to be a cheat. The corruption extends to the judges, and it will be hard to tell who is not infected by it. The worst consequences are to be seen in the second generation. Often a man who has risen from the ranks preserves something of his native simplicity and industry. But the sons of the rich, and in part the daughters also, become degenerates.

"They seek their pleasures in the most debasing vices, and the most grotesque freaks and antics. The sanctity of the marriage tie is laughed at, and a system of almost undisguised free love prevails. Where every man is a cheat and every woman is vile, the rest is not difficult to guess. One of the ghastliest features of the whole is that the corrupt rich occasionally take to church-going as a new sensation, and pay for ornate services and for preachers who are men of the world.

"Can all this be true? No, it can only be one side of the truth, for a society without higher elements than any depicted by Mr. Sinclair would perish in a debasement of animalism. But the Thaw trial and other things show that there is a formidable amount of fact in his pages. As for extravagance, it must be remembered that it takes great extravagance to spend on any terms such incomes as are enjoyed by the characters in this novel. There are passages in Mr. Sinclair's book on which I may not touch. In justice to him, it ought to be said that he handles those themes as lightly as possible. He can not leave them out of his picture, but he says no more than is necessary."

Happily, concludes "Claudius Clear," "this is not the true America, the America in which the great tide of ethical feeling and conviction is overflowing the country." More:

"It is not the America of those who, like Roosevelt and Hughes and Taft and Bryan, steadily make their appeal to the moral sense of the people. But it is the section of America in which wealth has largely been concentrated, and one day America will ask questions about the source and the use of that wealth. It is an America without conscience, without pity, without God!"

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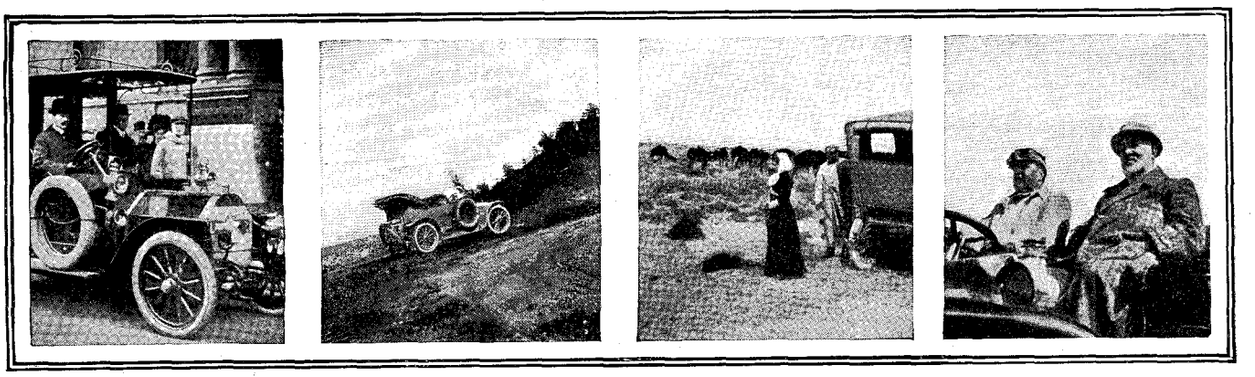


CAR USED IN LONDON BY THE DOWAGER EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

NEAR THE SUMMIT OF THE PYRENEES.

IN AN ALGERIAN DESERT.

RICHARD CROKER LEAVING CAIRO FOR THE PYRAMIDS.

MOTOR-TRIPS AND MOTOR-CARS

PROSPECTS FOR THE RACING CARS IN ALASKA

Now that the motor-cars, bound from New York for Paris by way of Bering Strait, have been put aboard ship, due in Valdez, Alaska, on April 6, interest in the country they must next traverse has been intensified. From Valdez to Nome the distance to be covered is about 1,100 miles. Beyond Valdez, the first station is Fairbanks, whence the route follows the Tanana River to Fort Gibbon, the junction of the Tanana and Yukon Rivers. It then follows the Yukon to Kaltag. At Kaltag begins a ninety-mile stretch across country to Unalakleek, on Norton's Sound, the shore of which will be followed to Nome.

Will the cars, or any one of them, ever make their way over this territory? Opinion is much divided. At Seattle, whence the Thomas car had sailed on April 2, were many miners who had come down from Alaska for the winter. At first they had ridiculed the idea of any car ever getting across western Alaska successfully, but now, says a dispatch to the New York *Times*, they "are very anxious to see the attempt made."

"Though not convinced that it is possible to make the trip, they are eager to aid the car in any way they can. General regret is exprest that the attempt was not made earlier in the year, when the chances of getting through over the hard trail were infinitely better.

"Alaska has had the most unusual weather this year in many years. There has been a very light snowfall, compared to the usual fall, and much warmer temperature. In February there was a thaw which made the trail soft at times, but since the 10th of March there has been an extremely cold snap, which has frozen hard every foot of the way to Fairbanks. If this freeze continues, it is believed that conditions almost as good as in early February will be met.

"Most of the Alaskans say that if the cars can get to Fairbanks they will be able to reach Nome successfully."

On this subject W. J. Kearney of 76 West 47th St., New York, writes to THE LITERARY DIGEST:

"As I have been over the trails of Alaska, I write to tell you that as for these autos ever going by trail by way of Valdez to Fairbanks, Nome, and East Cape, all is a joke. The Government has merely made a trail which takes on the aspect of a road in short stretches. All the freighting over it is done in winter on 'double enders,' the same as every one employs over trails that have been broken by mail carriers or a stage company. These trails are broken over the best grades and consequently take in frozen rivers. When a divide is reached (and there are many of them) the men go on land by the government trail. As the trail was made in summer when the rivers were running full, you can understand that miles and miles are traversed on ice without the trail ever being in sight.

"I mention this especially, as great emphasis is laid on the fact of the cars following the 'government road.' This trail is not a road in winter, but a trail broken for 'bobs' and I should judge four feet wide. Probably half the distance between Fairbanks and Valdez may be covered in this way, the other half in sleds (double enders) pulled by a single horse, over mountains and through the deltas. Can you see how motor-cars can get through when stage companies must resort to single sleds? After leaving Fairbanks the trail is covered by dogs with basket sleds, but you must make your own trail many a day after storms are over. If the motorists can devise some way to send their machines in by registered mail, perhaps they can get to Nome, but by no other way. They talk of crossing Bering Strait in canoes. I can see where that might appeal strongly to an imagination that has never seen skin boats and Bering Strait. If the motorists should ever be able to get a boat to take them over they must have it equipped as a dirigible balloon. Where the cars could land beats me."

It has already been pointed out in these columns that, should any car be able to cross Bering Strait, serious difficulties would still confront it in Eastern Siberia. Before Irkutsk can be reached, it must traverse about 3,000 miles of arctic wilderness destitute alike of roads and bridges, of which 900 miles must be traversed before the first gasoline station west of Bering Strait is reached. Of these difficulties the St. Petersburg correspondent of *The Autocar* (London), writing on March 8, says, regarding an interview he had just had with Mr. Bronevsky, of the Russian Automobile Club:

"'What is your opinion of the race?'" asked the interviewer of Mr. Bronevsky.

"'Well,'" was the reply, 'it will give us some idea as to whether the Siberian roads are suitable for motor-cars or not.'"

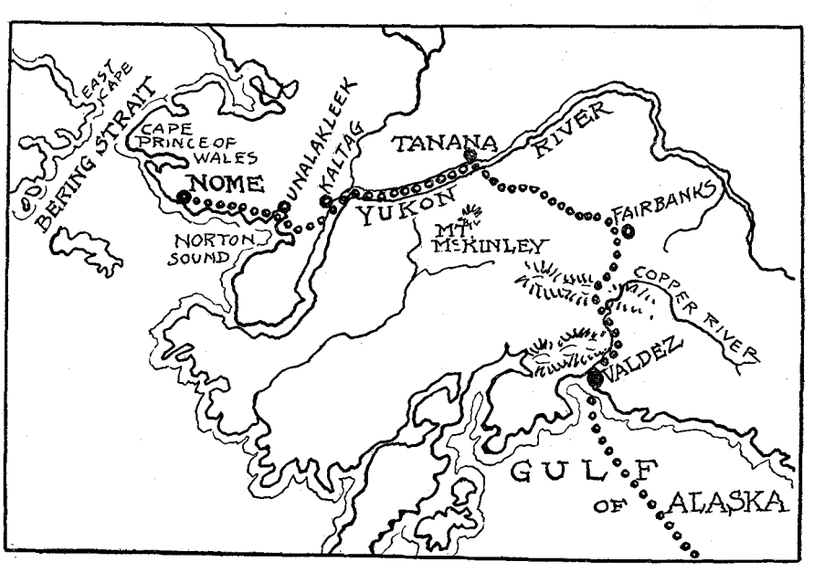
"'Do you think it will be successful?'"

"'None of us entertain any doubts on that subject.'"

"'But look at Siberia. It's all covered with snow. How will the automobilists get through it?'"

"'Why, they have just gone through deep snow in Northern America, yet they are now a thousand versts from New York. Besides, by the time they reach Russia the snow will, perhaps, have disappeared.'"

"This last remark of Mr. Bronevsky's is



WESTERN ALASKA, SHOWING THE ROUTE FROM VALDEZ TO NOME.

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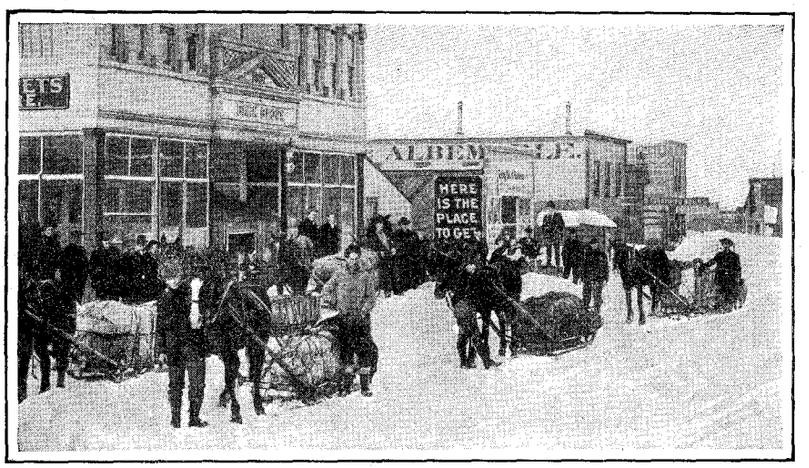


SCENE IN VALDEZ—SLEDS LADEN WITH GASOLINE BOUND FOR INTERIOR STATIONS IN ALASKA.

rather unfortunate, inasmuch as it is the principal hope of the competitors that they will reach Siberia before winter has ceased, as otherwise they have little or no chance of getting through the boggy *tundra*. A phenomenally early spring has visited Russia this year and to-day as well as for the last four days, the temperature has been a few degrees above freezing-point day and night, thus making skating and ski-ing impossible. This means most probably that when the motorists reach Siberia they will find the country impassable, and must of necessity spend the summer on the Russian Pacific coast, or, much more pleasantly, in Japan, in order to begin next winter by far the more difficult part of their journey."

NARROW ESCAPE OF MOTORISTS IN THE FAR WEST

A. L. Ruland, who was a passenger in the Italian car in the race across the continent on its way to Paris, has narrated in detail some of the thrilling experiences which men in this car had on the road. Mr. Ruland says in an interview printed in the New York *Times*, that he "would not exchange the experience for a good bit of money," but he lost twenty pounds in weight and nothing would tempt him to try such a trip again. "One continuous performance at flirting with death is enough for me," he says. Some of the most thrilling of his experiences he describes as follows:

"On one occasion we came so near to going over a precipice into a defile that the front wheels actually went over the brink, and the only thing that saved the car from plunging to the bottom of the pit and carrying all of us with it was the catching of the front axle on the ledge as the machine started its fall.

"Nor was this all. Three other times scarcely less narrow escapes were made by the car, each time without warning and in so shocking a manner as to leave us all shaken to the depths. One was in Iowa, before we reached Omaha, but the others were all in Wyoming, where the wild mountainous desert stretched before us without a track to follow much of the time. To cross Wyoming in an automobile in winter is frightful.

"Our Iowan experience was most peculiar. We were unfortunate in striking the western half of the State after a heavy warm rain, which transformed the frozen mud into what is called gumbo by the natives. We were traveling along the fill of the Illinois Central Railroad, because it was impossible to traverse the highways. The fill is quite highly banked and in many places runs along by streams and great sink holes. It was near the edge of one of these that we were running when the entire crust of the road gave way under our weight, and the road and the car went over the embankment. All four of us were unprepared for the spill and had no chance to save ourselves. We slid from the top to the bottom of the bank, and how we happened not to have turned over with the machine on top of us is something I will never understand. We were all but buried in the mud, but we chanced to stay upright, and with untold labor managed to extricate ourselves from the predicament.

"We had almost the identical experience in Wyoming in a much more dangerous situation. We were crossing a mountain, with nothing but a wagon trail to follow as it wound around ravines and along steep precipices. In many places there were sheer drops of 500 to 1,000 feet, and to go over meant death. We were driving along on the wagon road, when the whole top started to slide and took us to the edge at a speed that absolutely gave none of us a chance to jump. The whole road slid absolutely to the edge of the precipice and lodged there against a boulder. After the previous experience with precipices, Sirtori forsook the road and traveled through the sage brush, where we ran over rocks and brush until the automobile looked like a small boat in a tempestuous sea, the way it rolled and pitched over mounds and into declivities."

Mr. Ruland cites these as "only the conspicuous instances of narrow escapes." Every day brought its chances for stirring adventures:

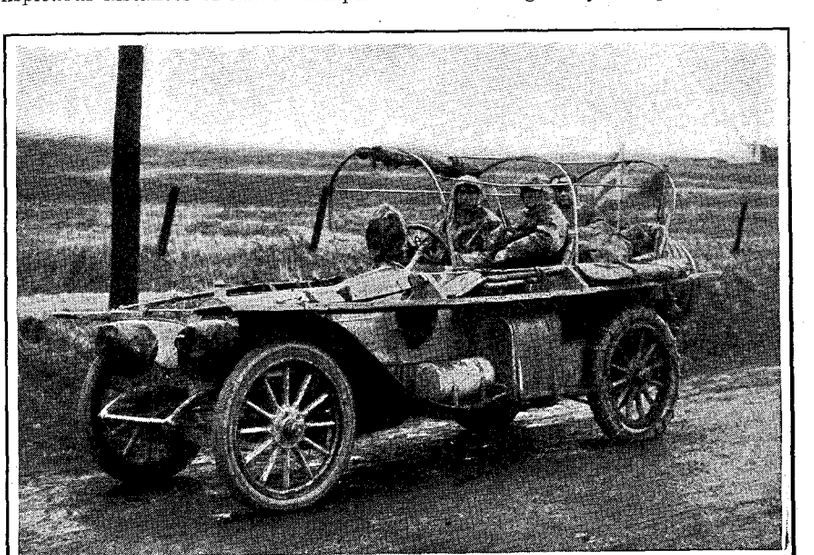
"We had repeatedly to have recourse to the railroad track to cross trestles over streams where there was no bridge for wagons and where the water was too deep to ford. These railroad bridges are all at a considerable height above the stream, and are approached on either side by a steep incline. It is necessary to run along the railroad for a considerable distance before the bridge is reached and after it is crossed, and it is impossible to see ahead whether a train is coming or not. We simply had to take our chance every time we crossed a bridge, and had we met a train would have had to ditch the car over the steep embankment, running the risk of smashing it and injuring ourselves.

"Except in Iowa we never had the right of way to use the railroad. We asked permission and were refused, so we simply took our lives in our hands and went over the rails any way. In Iowa we ran as a train along the Illinois Central track and were dispatched as a train. It was impossible to make any sort of time in such going, but we did the best we could. It was impossible to run on the road, and though the car was badly shaken up by jolting over the ties we had to make the best of it."

THE DECLINE IN HORSE-DRAWN VEHICLES

In *The Car* (London, March) is printed a discussion of the extent to which the motor-car has displaced the horse-drawn carriage in Great Britain. Difficulty was found in obtaining recent figures, the only satisfactory source being the annual reports of the Commissioners of Internal Revenue, but the latest of these reports is the one for 1907 which brings the figures down only to the end of 1906. For any period later the only information is that contained in a statement of the President of the Local Government Board in the House of Commons in February of this year, that the number of private motor-cars and motor-vehicles upon which license duties were paid in 1907 was 76,567. From the internal revenue reports, however, some important conclusion may with certainty be drawn:

"Whereas on March 31, 1896, there were 549,631 horse-drawn vehicles on which carriage-duty was paid, there were



THE LEADER IN THE RACE TO PARIS CROSSING A WESTERN PRAIRIE.

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on December 31, 1906, only 532,452. In other words, the number of horsed vehicles shows the considerable decrease of 17,179. Inland Revenue duties were paid, however, on 79,513 motor-vehicles of all kinds—private, commercial, and hackney. There is food for speculation as to what the normal increase in the use of horsed carriages would have been if motor-cars had not been invented at all.

"Probably the persons to whom the figures above quoted are of chief concern are the manufacturers of touring-cars. Some there are who believe that the conversion of the ordinary carriage-owner to automobilism has been relatively slight; others have exprest the opinion that the bounds of possibility have already been attained. Neither surmise is a correct one. I have shown that there were 17,179 fewer horse-drawn vehicles in use at the end of 1906 than was the case on March 31, 1896. The actual reduction of privately owned carriages, however, is still greater, as it will be seen on reference to the figures concerning horse-drawn hackney carriages that they, curiously enough, disclose an increase from 115,897 in 1896 to 121,118, notwithstanding the introduction and rapid rise of the motor-omnibus and motor-cab. The actual decrease, therefore, in the use of private carriages drawn by horses amounts to 22,490.

"But what of the residue? There were still in use at the end of 1906 no fewer than 411,334 private carriages drawn by horses, of which 43,315 were pair-horsed vehicles, 64,565 four-wheeled vehicles with one horse, and 303,454 two-wheeled vehicles drawn by one horse. Evidently, therefore, the dog-cart, pony trap, and governess car are still highly popular vehicles, and it will be a long time indeed before the humble pony, at all events, disappears. The fast dog-cart, however, is another matter, while of four-wheeled carriages of both types there are over 100,000, a total which shows that there is still a very wide field open for conversion. Meanwhile, however, automobilists may congratulate themselves that in the short space of ten years no fewer than 32,451 private motor-cars had come into daily use, while the number of pair-horsed private carriages was only 43,315. At the present moment the numbers can not be far short of actual equality."

The writer proceeds to discuss the subject of a further taxation of motor-cars which is now under consideration by the Government, and against which loud protests are made by automobilists. "Not only," he says, "do hundreds of thousands of iron-shod horses disintegrate the roads with the hammering of their hard hoofs all the country over, without contributing a penny to the revenue, but those horse-drawn vehicles on which some amount of tax is levied escape far more lightly than do motor-cars even under the present imposts." How great is this inequality of taxation he demonstrates with official figures, showing that whereas 532,452 horse-drawn vehicles contributed £477,183 15s. to the revenue, no less a sum than £118,945 16s. was contributed by only 79,513 motor vehicles.

TOURING IN AN ABYSSINIAN DESERT

B. J. F. Bentley, an Englishman, spent several months of the past winter and autumn touring in eastern parts of Africa, notably in Somaliland and Abyssinia. One of the feats he accomplished was to climb a hill, the road up which was 26 miles long and the height covered in

FRANKLIN

Does it pay to own a heavy automobile?

Figure it out. Get the weights of a dozen of the best-known 5-passenger touring-cars. See them weighed yourself. The 5-passenger Franklin Type D weighs under 2200 pounds. The other makes weigh on the average a third more.

That means they use up a third more horse-power, a third more gasoline, and a third more tires, doing the same work as Type D. More gasoline than that, because the air-cooled Franklin engine gets more power out of the gasoline.

Another thing: There is less strain on Type D—or any Franklin. The Franklin does not jolt and rack itself. It lasts longer. It has 4 full-elliptic springs and a laminated wood frame. It has no water-cooling weight and complication. It is easy to ride in; easy to handle, strong, and safe. You can use all the power. The Franklin carries the same load on American roads further in a day than any heavy automobile.

The price of Type D is $2850, yet in six months it costs less than a heavy automobile bought at a considerably lower price.

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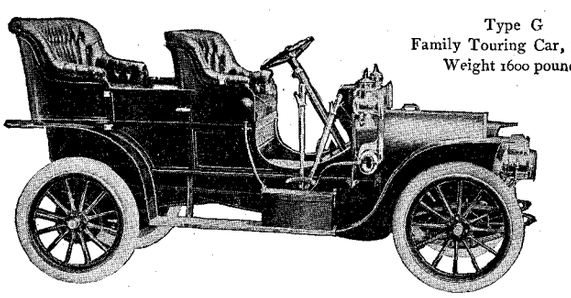

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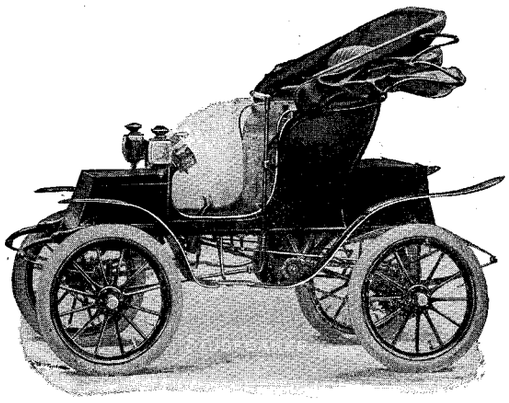

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HERETOFORE the cost for maintenance may have seemed prohibitive to many who have had under consideration the purchase of an electric car. Now, however, under the new Studebaker plan for individual charging, the Studebaker Electric Car is the most economical means in existence for transporting individual passengers in a city or town.

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that distance 3,700 feet. This so-called "road" runs through a completely barren country and is entirely covered in places with loose stones of large and small sizes. Before reaching the foot of the hill, he and his companions had to cross rivers in exceptional conditions which he thus describes in *The Car* (March):

"We crossed the Hawash and Belin rivers famously in 4 ft. 6 in. of water (in places 5 ft.), having first covered the radiator with my Burberry coat; the magneto, petrol valve, and carbureter I covered with special waterproof canvas which I carry for the purpose. Really it was quite a feat.

"But crossing the Chasm River was another story altogether. The banks on either side were frightfully steep and very soft; moreover, we had to deal with 5 ft. of water and a soft mud bottom. This was one of the worst water crossings we have had, and required quite a lot of consideration as to the best method of getting the car across. We had not enough lashings for a bridge, so we unloaded the car of all kit, etc., and decided to try to rush through, having covered up radiator, magneto, etc., as in the previous case. We succeeded in getting the front wheels on the opposite bank, and then we stuck fast. Half the car was in 4 ft. of water, and the back wheels, up to the hub caps, in the mud bottom. Drag ropes were useless—we could not move her one inch. There was only one way out of the difficulty, and that was to get the body off as quickly as possible and carry it up first. This we did, working in 4 ft. of water, and a very difficult job it was under the circumstances."

Mr. Bentley believes the hill-climb which followed is "the most remarkable that any carh as undertaken." He says in detail:

"As soon as it was daylight we started climbing, and reached Chobra at 5:30 the same evening, with only one stop of two and a half hours at midday. The distance was twenty-six miles, and the climb 3,700 ft. Some of the passes were very narrow and precipitous, and the surface very loose and stony, with gradients in places of 1 in 2½, 1 in 3, 1 in 3½, and 1 in 4—a really marvelous climb considering the condition of so-called track. The engine is running perfectly, and is as quiet as, if not quieter than, the day we left London, and up to the present time has not needed an adjustment of any sort, nor have the main working parts. The tires have gone through the test splendidly."

She Couldn't.—MAGGIE (calling upstairs)—"The gas stove went out, mum."

MISTRESS—"Well—light it!"

MAGGIE—"It went out through the roof, mum."—*Success Magazine.*

Reluctant.—"Your wife likes the last word, doesn't she?"

"I don't think so," answered Mr Meekton. "Any way, she's mighty reluctant about reaching it."—*Washington Star.*

A Great Scheme.—"I accept all first contributions," declared the editor. "It's a paying scheme."

"As to how?"

"The author buys many copies of the magazine and nearly always frames the check we send."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Not He.—BANGS—"I notice you call that dog of yours 'John D.'"

HUNTER—"Yes. Never lost a scent in his life."—*Cornell Widow.*

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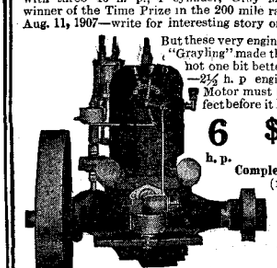

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CURRENT POETRY

"Stars in their Courses."

(*A Pilgrim by the Sea.*)

By Robert Bridges.

Oh, how the stars glow there in the offing—
  Stedfast, serene on the highways of God!
Oh, how my heart aches here in its scoffing—
  Weary, I challenge the path I have trod.

Somewhere I missed it—the joy and the sadness—
  The finger-board pointing the way of the heart;
Lured by the song of a bird in its gladness—
  The gleam of a wing that led me apart.

Or maybe the wild roses blinded my seeing—
  I stooped to their perfume, but found not the trail;
The highway was broad, the daylight was fleeing,
  And singing youth's lyrics I passed down the vale.

But I lost it! And now there is no more returning;
  Light-hearted and joyful I went to my fate;
I followed the lure while the false lights were burning.
  Then woke from my day-dream—but outside the gate.

Oh, how the stars in their courses are swinging—
  Stedfast, serene in the grip of the law!
And I, foolish pilgrim, grope on but keep singing—
  Yea, baffled, I live by the vision I saw.

Lo, there from the zenith a bright star is falling!—
  A pathway of glory that ends in the dark;
I see, tho I've lost—and the vision's enthralling
  One law for the planet, or star-dust, or lark!

—*Atlantic Monthly* (April).

The Destroyer.

By Laurence Binyon.

He stands on high in the torch-glare,
  With planted feet, with lifted ax:
Behind, a gulf of crimson air;
  Beneath, the old wall that gapes and cracks.

Tossed fragments crash to dust and smoke.
  Exulting life, aloft he stands
And drives his unrepentant stroke,
  Nor heeds the havoc of his hands.

Below, one lingers gazing. Why
  Within his heart does secret joy
Quivering awaken and reply
  To each home-blow, Destroy, destroy!

Lulled in the casual feast of sense,
  Awed by the ages' fortress-walls,

REVIVED

Old-Time Health, Eating Grape-Nuts

"I had been sick for 10 years with dyspepsia and a lot of complications," wrote an Ark. woman.

"An operation was advised, change of climate was suggested, but no one seemed to know just what was the matter. I was in bed three days in the week and got so thin I weighed only 89 lbs. No food seemed to agree with me.

"I told my husband I was going to try some kind of predigested food to see if I could keep from this feeling of continued hunger.

"Grape-Nuts and cream was the food I got, and nothing has seemed to satisfy me like it. I never feel hungry, but have a natural appetite. Have had no nervous spells since I began this food, and have taken no medicine.

"I have gained so much strength that I now do all my housework and feel well and strong. My weight has increased 8 lbs. in 8 weeks, and I shall always eat Grape-Nuts, as it is far pleasanter than taking medicines." "There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

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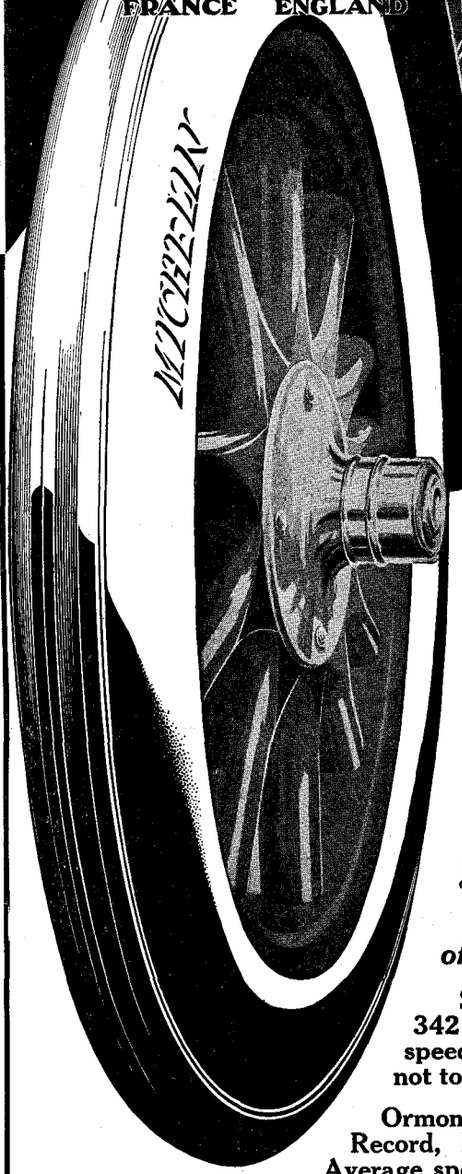
FRANCE ENGLAND ITALY AMERICA.



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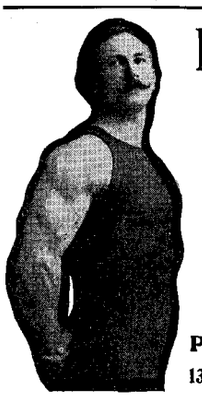

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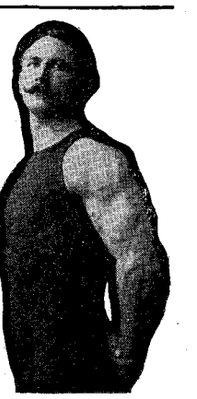

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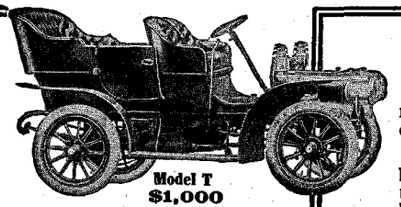

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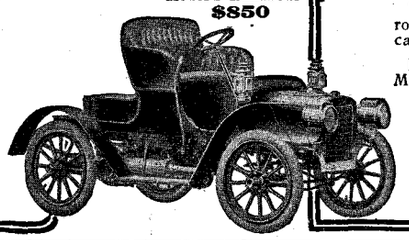

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Car is now and (I promise) ever shall be an honest Car—honestly designed—conscientiously built—truthfully sold and in good faith backed up by its makers after it is in the hands of the buyer.

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Maxwell principles of construction—chief among which are Thermo-syphon cooling; Unit Power Plant with three-point suspension; and metal body—are sound; all have been time-tried and road-proven.

Here and there you'll find a maker who has adopted one or more of these Maxwell features, but only in Maxwell Cars do you find a combination of all of them.

I always feel sorry for the maker or sales manager who finds it necessary to contradict year after year all he has said previously, or who must devise new "talking points" to cover up past mistakes. I feel more sorry for the people who are beguiled into buying his cars.

Maxwell advertisements of four years ago expounded the same theories and principles as do those of 1908—and those of next year will be consistent with this. That's only one expression of Maxwell stability—it's one reason why Maxwell owners are such a contented lot.

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CAPITAL & SURPLUS $300,000.00 SALT LAKE CITY, U.

Out of its slumber roused, intense,
To the swung axe a demon calls;

Man's Demon, never satiate,
That finds naught made to its desire.
How shall it to this world be mate,—
To a world of stone, a heart of fire?
—*The Academy* (London).

Compensation.

BY GRACE MACGOWAN COOKE.

I saw him across the dingy street,
A little old cobbler, lame, with a hump,
Yet his whistle came to me clear and sweet
As he stitched away at a dancing-pump.

Well, some of us limp while others dance;
There's none of life's pleasures without alloy.
Let us thank heaven, then, for the chance
To whistle, while mending the shoes of joy.
Lippincott's Magazine (April).

PERSONAL

Greenway of Yale.—The all too prevalent idea that college athletes do not "make good" in after-life is somewhat dispelled by the marked success of John C. Greenway, the former Yale football star, "Rough Rider," and now Captain of Industry in Minnesota. A writer in *Human Life* (April) comments upon Mr. Greenway's interesting career. To quote:

Out of college, and up against the bigger battle of life itself, he has shown the same ability to "get into the game," and do big things. In the Mesaba range country of northern Minnesota, which under his viceroyship is fast becoming the greatest iron-ore mining district of the world, Greenway is making not only industrial history, but a name for himself. In 1906 the United States Steel Corporation told him to go up there and turn a vast tract of pinewood lands into as big a mining-camp as ever hauled nature's wealth from under ground. He has done it. . . , From twelve shacks, a mere dot on the map, Greenway, as a superintendent, has thought out and developed an outfit of thousands. And he knows every one on the job.

His town of Coleraine is a model affair and through his personality there has grown up a quite unique and successful paternalism. He has erected a perfectly equipped hospital, built a $75,000 school, reserved a site for a library, donated land for parks, and provided a magnificent field for athletics. Sewer, water, and electric systems have also been established. The sale of liquors he has under careful control. Cottages of a picturesque type of architecture have been built for the workmen, and everywhere along the line Greenway had manifested a tremendous amount of human interest for his men, coupled with a rare degree of executive ability.

When Greenway left Yale he started in as machinist's helper in the Duquesne furnaces of the Carnegie Steel Company at $1.32 a day. On the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, his fighting-blood again showed itself, the same as it had when the game was going against his team in the old football days. His father and grandfather had both been soldiers. He enlisted in the "Rough Riders," becoming shortly a second lieutenant. After the battle of San Juan Hill, where he "got into the game" as usual, he was made first lieutenant by Roosevelt, for gallantry in action.

The President, in his book, "The Rough Riders," has paid the following tribute to this young man strenuous: "A strapping fellow, entirely fearless, modest and quiet, with the ability to take care of the men under him so as to bring them to the highest point of soldierly perfection, and to be counted upon with absolute certainty in every emergency: not only doing his duty, but always on the watch to find some new duty which he could construe to be his, ready to respond with eagerness to the slightest suggestion of doing something, whether it was dangerous or merely difficult and laborious."

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The Wall-Street Baiters.—A correspondent of a Western newspaper at Washington has some interesting things to say, in the *Saturday Evening Post*, of certain Congressmen who at present find their chief delight in Wall-Street baiting According to the writer, this game has become so popular that the "Money Devil' is now going about "howling like a lost soul with its tail caught in the crack of the door." He cites the following story as typical of this breed of statesman.

The man I met is his own press-agent. He is always on the job. He knows all about himself and can tell what he knows to great advantage, being possest of a vivid fancy and of a fine newspaper sense—he thinks.

"Look here, son, he said. "You have a Western paper, haven't you?"

"Yes," I said, getting a flash at what was coming

"Ha!" he almost shouted, jovially clapping me on the back. "I knew you had. It takes the Western papers to send such husky-looking chaps as you down here, men who were born on the plains and know what the common people want"

"Yes," I said again, for that seemed to be the only thing to say.

"Well, he continued, fetching me another bang on the back, "I can let you in on a good thing. I introduced a bill to-day that is intended to stop this gigantic gambling that is going on in the stock and produce exchanges of this country, that is sapping our life-blood. I intend to pass it. I want you to tell your folks about it."

"What is the bill? I asked, feeling sort of ashamed that I did not know all about such an important measure.

"Why,' he said, "I could explain it to you in ten minutes but you are busy and so am I, and I have written a little stuff here that tells all about it, in the shape of an interview with me. I know how you have to hustle around, and I just fixed this up for you boys in the gallery. I guess you will find it is

THEY GROW

Good Humor and Cheerfulness from Right Food.

Cheerfulness is like sunlight. It dispels the clouds from the mind as sunlight chases away the shadows of night.

The good-humored man can pick up and carry off a load that the man with a grouch wouldn't attempt to lift.

Anything that interferes with good health is apt to keep cheerfulness and good humor in the background. A Washington lady found that letting coffee alone made things bright for her. She writes:

"Four years ago I was practically given up by my doctor and was not expected to live long. My nervous system was in a bad condition.

"But I was young and did not want to die, so I began to look about for the cause of my chronic trouble. I used to have nervous spells which would exhaust me, and after each spell it would take me days before I could sit up in a chair.

"I became convinced my trouble was caused by coffee. I decided to stop it, and bought some Postum.

"The first cup, which I made according to directions, had a soothing effect on my nerves and I liked the taste. For a time I nearly lived on Postum and ate little food besides. I am to-day a healthy woman.

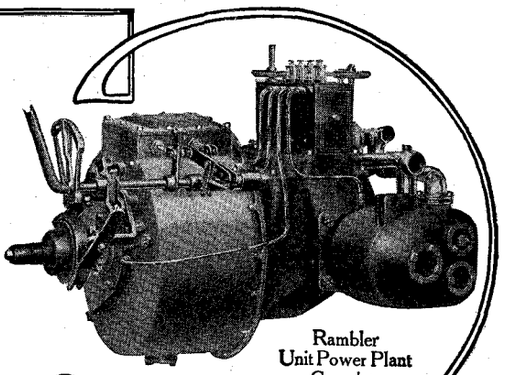
"My family and relatives wonder if I am the same person I was four years ago, when I could do no work on account of nervousness. Now I am doing my own housework, take care of two babies—one twenty, the other two months old. I am so busy that I hardly get time to write a letter. Yet I do it all with the cheerfulness and good humor that come from enjoying good health.

"I tell my friends it is to Postum I owe my life to-day."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

The Greatest Advance

in two-cylinder motor construction since the advent of this type of car is embodied in the



Rambler
Unit Power Plant
Complete

Rambler

Model 31

The enclosed unit power plant is impervious to dirt, mud and water, and absolutely oil tight.

Thus, proper lubrication of all parts is assured and care and wear reduced to the minimum.

The car is built for hard service and the great number in constant use on the mud roads of the middle and western states fully proves its dependability under all conditions.

This capacity for hard service entails no sacrifice in outward appearance or riding qualities in which this model is second to none.

See this car and be convinced. Our nearest representative can show you.

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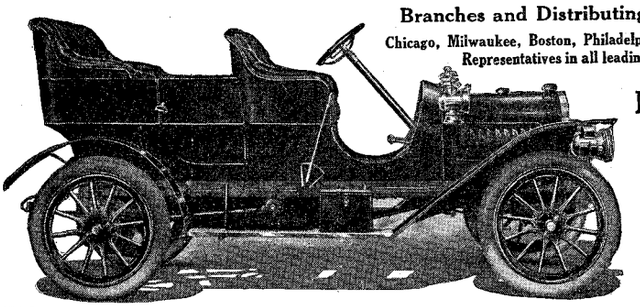
Chicago, Milwaukee, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco.
Representatives in all leading cities.



Model 31,

The Ideal Car for Hard Service

$1,400.

6% FOR OVER THIRTEEN YEARS

this company has been in business.

It has regularly paid 6 per cent. on Certificates of Deposit running for two years—5 per cent. interest on Savings Accounts, subject to withdrawal without notice at any time—And the fact that during all these years it has constantly grown stronger and stronger is positive evidence that its business methods are thoroughly sound and conservative.

LET US SEND YOU THE BOOK

giving full details as to this Company's responsibility, methods, etc.

There isn't a sounder, more convenient and at the same time profitable investment anywhere than our 6 per cent. Certificates of Deposit.

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1045 Calvert Building, Baltimore, Md.

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DO YOU KNOW exactly what your Life Insurance policy gives you, and whether it is the **kind** you asked and paid for?

Are you thinking of taking a policy and are you uncertain what kind to take or what companies offer safe policies?

30 years' actuarial experience with large and small companies, and as former Actuary of the Iowa Insurance Dept., enables me to tell the truth and **the whole truth regarding Life Insurance.**

I accept no compensation from companies or agents and I can therefore give uninfluenced advice.

Write for particulars or send me your policy direct, or in care of Iowa Nat. Bank, Des Moines.

You may save money by so doing, and the cost will be small.

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General Consulting Actuary
1032 Fleming Bldg. Des Moines, Iowa

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Mallory
CRAVENETTE HATS
Weather Proof

The Mallory Cravenette Hat is DOUBLY Guaranteed

The name of Mallory, since 1823, has stood for the best in men's hatwear—honest materials, best workmanship, and styles that are accepted as standards.

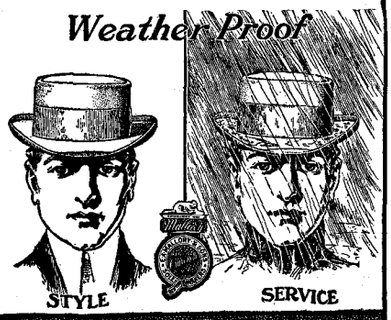
Besides this guarantee of excellence, the Mallory Cravenette Hat has what no other hat can have—the quality of being *weather-proof* from the Cravenette process. This makes a Mallory stay new in spite of all kinds of weather.

Derbies and Soft Hats, $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00. Sold by first-class dealers everywhere.

We send free, upon request, an illustrated booklet of hat styles for 1908.

E. A. MALLORY & SONS, Inc.
Established 1823
413 Astor Place, Cor. Broadway, New York
Factory: Danbury, Conn.

Weather Proof



Mallory
CRAVENETTE HATS

pretty good copy. I write considerable for our weekly, out home. Just take this and slap it on the wire to-night and you'll have a corking good story. Don't bother to cut it or change it any. It's all right now. Just send it out as it is. I know how busy you are, and I'm glad to do this for you."

He dug down into his pocket and pulled out a package of typewritten sheets. He took eleven of them off the top, folded them and handed the mess to me. "That's it," he said; "I've fixed it up for some of the other Western boys, too. Not more than three thousand words, and hot stuff. Lot of local color. Glad to be able to help you out. Good-by." And he ambled off toward Statuary Hall, looking for other correspondents to help out.

This is the way the three thousand words began: "Your correspondent ran against the breezy Congressman from the Blank District, several days ago in the City Hall Park, just as he was coming out of the Pension Office where he had been to look up some matters of interest to his constituents. The Congressman was busy, as usual, but stopped long enough to say that he was very much in earnest in the advocacy of his bill designed to make illegal all short sales of stocks, bonds, and futures in commodities of all kinds."

That modest beginning imprest me. I knew the Representative was breezy, but didn't know he knew it himself, and I admired the touch he put in about being in the Pension Office to look up some pension matters for his constituents. That showed those constituents he was on the job, busy in their interests, "busy, as usual," as he said himself. . . .

The stuff concluded: "During our talk we reached the Post-Office Department, and with a final 'We have got to stop this game' and a squaring of his broad shoulders, the sturdy Congressman left me to look after some further business of interest to his constituents."

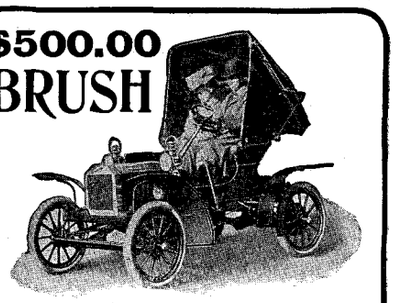
That is just as he wrote it. We walked from City Hall Park to the Post-Office Department while he explained the bill to me—a neat little walk, by the way—and, as he left me, the breezy statesman, then become sturdy, squared his broad shoulders and went into the Department to look after more interests of those constituents of his. Always tender of his constituents and reasonably tender of himself. It was a fine piece, I take it, a creditable bit of press-agent work for a statesman, by the statesman himself. I am sorry there was a storm that night and the wires were down, so I couldn't possibly slap it on them for him, much as I desired to tell the broad and pulsating West of his endeavors in behalf of the common people.

Fanny Crosby at Eighty-Eight.—Fanny Crosby, the world's beloved hymn-writer, has just entered her eighty-ninth year. During her long life, despite her blindness, Miss Crosby has traveled extensively and met many prominent people. Age has not limited her activities, and a writer in the *Christian Herald* who interviewed the hymn-writer to obtain a birthday message, found her mind fully alert and her reference to things and people as tho she had seen them. In answer to the question, "What things stand out most clearly in thinking over the experience of your life?" we have the following interesting story. To quote in part:

"First—oh, that was wonderful—first beginning to learn the Bible by heart. When I was eight years old, I knew the first four books. I never learned to read with my fingers. I just committed to memory. I know the New Testament well enough to teach it to others. Others have to go and get their book, but I have mine always with me. I can recite long poems, too."

Her friends say that Miss Crosby knows her own thousands of verses also, and they can not confuse her as to any line she has ever composed, altho her writing has extended over the whole length of her life. She has written for Biglow and Main alone 5,400 hymns (not all of which have been published) and at least 1,000 others for Kirkpatrick, Sweeney, and other composers. Her beautiful hymn, "Saved by Grace," was written two years before it was published, and it aroused a furore of enthusiasm when she recited it for the first time at Northfield. She has

$500.00 BRUSH



Designed by Alanson P. Brush, designer of the Single Cylinder Cadillac . . .

Here is a car for a man who wants a hundred cents' worth of automobile for each dollar invested.

The Brush will run from 25 to 30 miles on a gallon of gasoline. It has fewer parts than any car built, and all the machinery is easily accessible. Engine is under the hood. For ordinary use at moderate speeds, solid tires can be used with perfect satisfaction.

The Brush Runabout makes the automobile a practical, necessary utility instead of an expensive luxury. And it's a snappy, stylish looking car too with lots of power—in fact, the simple, nearly vibrationless, powerful, wonderfully balanced vertical single cylinder motor of the Brush has more "real pull," hill climbing ability (*the true test of power*) and mud and sand negotiability than any multiple cylinder runabout engine of the high speed, light flywheel type.

Write us to-day and get in line for deliveries—there's no "hard times" with us because we're giving "value received" and making a car the people want instead of trying to make them take what we want to sell.

BRUSH RUNABOUT CO.
33 Baltimore Avenue • • • Detroit, Mich.

"Off Again, On Again, Gone Again"—*in Less Than a Minute*

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The Goodyear Universal Rim will take any other standard clincher, or detachable, as well as the Goodyear Tire. It banishes all tire troubles. The

GOODYEAR Auto-Tire on Universal Rim

can't rim-cut—can't creep—can't develop mud boils or sand blisters. There are reasons. Write for our booklet, "How to Select an Auto-Tire." It answers all the "whys" by pictures and full description. Call at any one of our branches or agencies in the following cities, or at our factory.

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Liberty Street, Akron, Ohio
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Boston, 261 Dartmouth St.; New York, 64th Street and Broadway; Chicago, 82-84 Michigan Ave.; Cincinnati, 917 E. 5th St.; Buffalo, 719 Main St.; St. Louis, 712-714 Morgan St.; Los Angeles, 932 S. Main St.; Pittsburg, 5988 Center Ave.; San Francisco, 506 Golden Gate Ave.; Denver, Detroit, 251 Jefferson Ave; Philadelphia, 1404 Ridge Ave.; Cleveland, Seattle, 2001 Second Ave.; Omaha, 2010 Farnam St.

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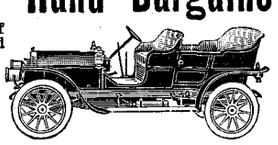

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used over 200 "pen-names" in her productions. Her words are sung all over the world, and many of her hymns will live as those of Wesley have done. She will be eighty-eight on the twenty-fourth of March.

"When I was fifteen, I went to the New York Institution for the Blinn. It was just at the beginning of the work of education for the blind. I had learned to play on the guitar, and that had calloused my fingers so that I could not use the raised letters. The fingers have to be very sensitive to read, you know. So I was taught, as I had been before, through memory. Then they discovered my gift for making verses and gave me the very best education possible to help me to write. We traveled a great deal in those years. We went to Albany to ask the legislature for an appropriation for the Institution, and then we went through many of the towns of the State, giving entertainments and interesting the people in the work. I remember riding on the canal-boat. The steersman and the driver became great friends of mine, and they used to pick fruit for me from the orchards along the tow-path, and bring it to me. You know, that's always been the trouble, I've been petted and spoiled."

I laughted very heartily.

"I don't believe it has hurt you at all," I said. "You have traveled quite a bit, haven't you?"

"Yes, especially at that time. I went to Washington twice to interest Congress in educating the blind. I was the first woman who ever spoke before that body. I have been to Cincinnati several times, usually to collaborate with Mr. W. H. Doane. He was such a splendid man! Isn't Cincinnati a wonderful city? all up and down hill. Mr. Doane lived 'way up high on Mount—Mount—"

"Auburn?

"Yes, that was it. And you went up and down on the cable cars."

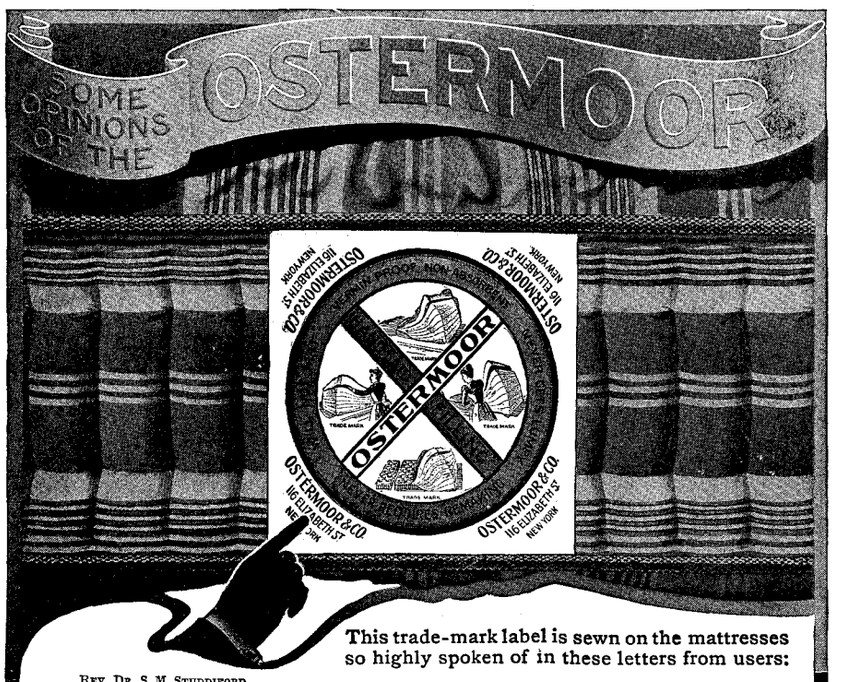
"You must have met a great many famous people, Miss Crosby?"

"Yes, yes, indeed. Henry Clay was the greatest. He was a wonderful man. Oh, such charming manners! He came to the Institution, and I was selected to welcome him with a poem. He had lost his son six months before in the Mexican War, and I had sent him some verses. So after I read my verses of welcome, he stept forward and said, 'This is not the first poem for which I am indebted to this lady. She has already sent me some lines on the death of my dear son. It was said so tenderly that I cried. He shed a few tears, but was able to recover himself; but I had hard work. I shall never forget that."

Eugene Field's First Book.—Edmund Clarence Stedman, who was among the first to discover the beauty in Eugene Field's verses, was also responsible for his first book. It was at his suggestion that a Boston publisher wrote Mr. Field asking for a book of verses. This suggestion led to the publication of "Culture's Garland."

Mr. Field's answer to the publishers' first letter is characteristic of the man. To quote in full from the *Bookman* (April):

DEAR MR. T——: I hardly know what I ought to say in answer to your courteous letter of the 23d ultimo. I am just enough of a Yankee to be a long time making up my mind when once in doubt. However, it is but fair that you should know what bothers me. I am not troubled about my verse, for I made up my mind a long time ago that my verse never did and never could amount to a ——! I wrote to Mr. O—— at the earnest solicitation of numerous unwise friends, and the consequence was that the mere suggestion of printing a tome of my alleged poetry precipitated an old and prosperous



This trade-mark label is sewn on the mattresses so highly spoken of in these letters from users:

REV. DR. S. M. STUDDIFORD,
311 S. Clinton Ave., Trenton, N. J.
March 6, 1908.

MESSRS. OSTERMOOR & Co.

Dear Sirs: Twenty-seven years in constant use and still in most excellent condition is the story of my Ostermoor Mattress and also of the Ostermoor Cushions which we put in our church, the Third Presbyterian, the same number of years ago. All are as good as new.

Yours truly, SAMUEL M. STUDDIFORD.

GLOBE IRON WORKS CO.,
Minneapolis, Minn.
January 16, 1908.

MESSRS. OSTERMOOR & Co

Gentlemen. I can recommend the Ostermoor Mattress as being even more than is claimed for it, as the one I purchased from you twenty-one years ago has given complete satisfaction and shows no signs of wearing out

Very truly, EDWARD J. KIMBALL.

60 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
February 10, 1908.

MESSRS. OSTERMOOR & Co.

Gentlemen: I have been so delighted with the softness, elasticity and comfort and so pleased with the good wearing qualities of Ostermoor Mattresses, in the past nineteen years, that I would now use no other. Yours very truly,

MRS. THOS. F. RYAN.

No other mattress in the world can show the tributes accorded the

Ostermoor Mattress $15.

It is in a class by itself. The superiority of the Ostermoor is in the *way* it is *made*, more than what it is *made of*. Any one can buy cotton, even of the high quality used in Ostermoor Mattresses if they will, but only the exclusive patented Ostermoor processes can make this cotton into the light, elastic, springy Ostermoor sheets. Only the Ostermoor processes can produce a mattress with the comfort-giving, non-matting, resilient qualities of the genuine Ostermoor. It is germ-proof and vermin-proof.

When you buy be sure that the name "Ostermoor" is sewed on the end of the mattress. Then, *and then only*, will you have a *genuine* mattress identical with those which brought forth the strong letters printed above.

Mattresses Cost	
Express Charges Prepaid	
4'-6"—45 lbs.	$15.00
4'-0"—40 "	13.35
3'-6"—35 "	11.70
3'-0"—30 "	10.00
2'-6"—25 "	8.35
All 6 feet 3 inches long	
In two parts, 50 cents extra	

You can buy of your Ostermoor Dealer. If he has none in stock, we will ship direct, express prepaid, same day check is received.

30 Nights' Free Trial granted, money returned if dissatisfied. Send for our free book, "The Test of Time," and ask us for the name of our authorized dealer in your vicinity. Don't go to anybody else for an Ostermoor—you may be deceived. We lose a sale and you lose the value of your money. **Write for the book to-day.**

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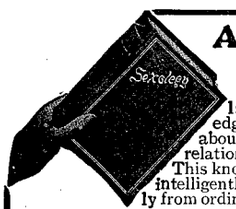

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Sexology

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by William H. Walling, A.M., M.D., **imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:**

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
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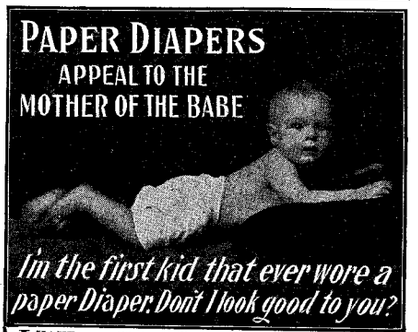

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Whitelaw Paper Goods Co., Dept. 2, Cincinnati, O.

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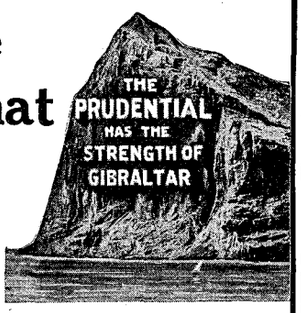
See What $1



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At age 35, 84 cents a week buys $1,000 Life Insurance for 20 years, then $1,000 cash to policy-holder.

How about your home?

Will your family be able to keep it should anything happen to you? Why not settle the matter now? Write to-day for information of

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Incorporated as a Stock Company by the State of New Jersey.

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CONSERVATIVE management and a Capital of $100,000.00 afford absolute security for our 6% Certificates of Deposit. WRITE FOR BOOKLET "D."

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50 CALLING CARDS (INCLUDING ENGRAVED PLATE) $1.00

These cards, in script, are as good as they can be made—rich, distinguished, finest grade. Send a dollar, with your name (one line), or ask for a sample if you are skeptical. HOSKINS ENGRAVING leaves a lasting impression of tone and dignity—an exclusiveness such as you seek.

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publisher into bankruptcy! I tell you this because you ought to be warned against inviting the dreadful buffetings of fate which inevitably follow the dalliance with my Muse. And now let us drop the painful subject of verse. I have written about forty short stories (or shall I call them sketches) in the last two years. I really have a good opinion of them, and this opinion has been encouraged by the favor with which these tales have been received by readers—*for you must know that* nearly all the stories have appeared in print. I would like to see these tales in book form. I believe that they would sell. Of their merit I have no doubt, but whether they would strike you as marketable—why, that is a question. I have spent much time on them, and if you were to indicate a desire to publish them I would want to rewrite them over again—for just as a mother is anxious to have her little children appear decently and properly, so do I want to have these children of mine to go out into the world appareled as neatly as my intellectual purse can afford. I have here, we will say, forty short stories, aggregating 125,000 words; do you think that it would pay you to publish them? They are stories for young and old; perhaps I should say that they are (most of them) child's stories so written as to interest the old folk. I have made them as simple as I could, and in many of them the fairy element predominates. In two of them there are a number of lyrics, humorous and serious. A book of this kind could be illustrated with great effect—but I would want to suggest the illustrations. Now I can send you a part of or all these tales, if you think that you would care to print a work of this character. But, as I have said, I would like to rewrite all, even tho in their present shape they might be acceptable to you. I send you a schedule which may assist you in making up your mind as to whether you care about reading the tales, and altho it may be rather hazardous, I enclose a copy of a letter written by Mr. Hawthorne. Let me thank you for your kind note, and believe me, dear sir,

Very truly yours,

EUGENE FIELD.

The College-Cheer Leader.—One figure of college sport is always interesting to those who go to see the football games between the large universities. It is that of the cheer leader. While not usually an athlete, he has no small part to play in winning the victories, and the long, encouraging cheers he guides across the fields have inspired many a tired and battered team on to win.

The cheer leader is an odd development, peculiar to American College sport. "He indicates the desire on the part of the supporting student body to make as much noise as possible without giving the appearance of trying to cheer so as to rattle the opposing side," says the New York *Sun*. To quote further:

The cheer leader dates back only a few years. It is only a short time since we began to see him, chiefly at the big football games, where he was down on the side lines with a megaphone in his hands, all ready to bellow through it: "Now, fellows, a long cheer for Blank," then casting the megaphone aside as if he were never more going to have use for it, to raise both hands, fists clenched to the skies as signal to begin. As well speak in admiring tones of the great conductors in the opera-house. Here is a human baton. Every twist of his body means somewhat and something.

Those hands stretched to the sky are swung over the side and his body bends with them. A roar from the crowd follows. Over the other side bends the body—another answering roar from the crowd. Then heatedly and passionately, with both fists shaking in the faces of the crowd, pumping back and forth the barking part of the cheer until the

I am the Paint Man

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height of the cry is reached. Then out to each one the arms are flung with a magnificent gesture of finality and the cheer is over.

This is a new thing to many who follow college sport, and some of them are apt to put in more time watching the antics of the leader than in looking at the game. The cheer leader is a hard-working youth. He finishes the day's competition quite as exhausted as the athletes for whom he has been directing the applause. The organized cheering appeals very much to visitors from foreign countries, England particularly. They see in it a peculiarly American custom, because it is organized and because it is so different from the sort of applause that it is customary to give at English sporting events.

There was a Cornell man who led the cheers at the West Point-Cornell football game last fall who was a wonder in his way. He had two or three assistants, who took time from the leader. When he was all ready he was well off toward the playing field and began by taking a couple of steps in toward the grand stand, megaphoning instructions as he came. Then he raised himself to his full height, with hands stretched up, and stood on tiptoe. Down from the heights fluttered the megaphone and the first phrase of the cheer began. Each phrase meant a step in and that raising of the body to full height, so that from across the field he gave the impression of a man taking three standing broad jumps according to the orthodox form for leaping that way. He was imitated by his assistants, so the jumping-jack effect was unusual.

They have a tradition at Princeton about Luke Miller, who was a cheer leader in that tremendous football game some years ago where Yale beat Princeton 6 to 0. Miller, so the story goes, led the cheers in that game without once turning his attention from the stands. He took the tips from the men who stood beside him and not once did he turn away his head to look at the game. He merely led the cheers, and it was this spirit of self-denial that later made him a great reputation when he got into Y. M. C. A. work.

They had a man at Princeton, too, named Reynolds, possest of the deepest bass voice of his time, who blossomed out as leader in his senior year. He put so much heart and body into cheering that at first the students didn't do anything but laugh. Reynolds used to lead the locomotive cheer by swinging over to one side first so enthusiastically that he touched the ground there with the tips of his fingers. Then swinging back he touched the ground on the other side, what time roaring in the bass.

Woodrow Wilson, Princeton's president, was watching a deciding Yale-Princeton baseball game one day, apparently in all the calm of the scholastic mind, when be became stimulated with the spirit of the competition. And it is on record that he leaped up from where he sat and led then and there a cheer, which, altho deprived of some of the posturing that goes with the art, was well conducted and ended up with the snappy crash of sound that every cheer leader aims for.

It is no small art to be a cheer leader, entailing as it does a strong voice and a willing and tireless body. The prominence in the college world is about the only reward for the task.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

A Sure Sign.—De Quiz—"Have you heard a robin yet?"

De Whiz—"No; but I've seen a woman with her head tied up in a towel beating a carpet in the back yard."—*Judge.*

Set Her to Thinkin'—"Bridget," said Dennis, timidly, "did ye iver think of marryin'?"

"Sure, now," said Bridget, looking demurely at her shoe, "sure, now, the subject has niver entered me mind."

"It's sorry I am," said Dennis, and he started to leave the room.

"Wan minute, Dennis," said Bridget. "Ye've set me thinkin.' "—*Judge.*

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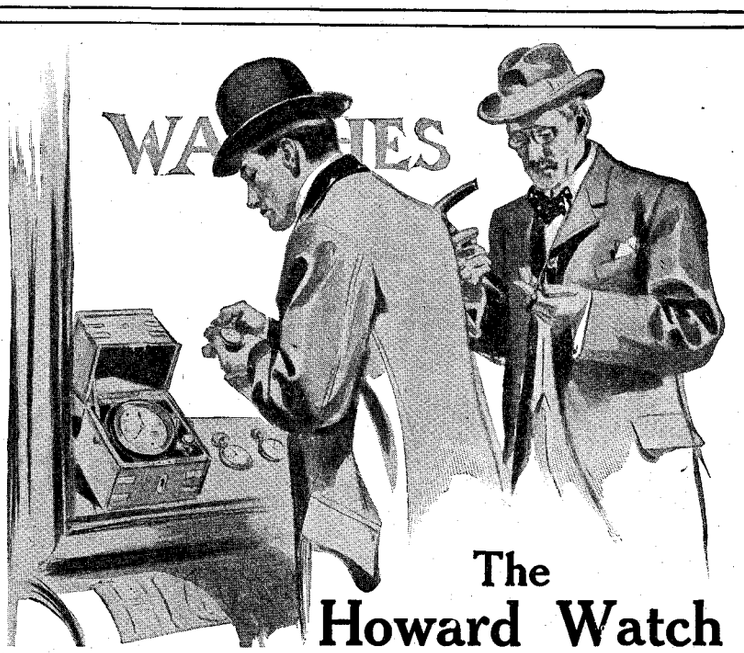

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A Peculiar Operation.—A clergyman not long ago received the following notice regarding a marriage that was to take place at the parish-house:

"This is to give you notis that I and Mis Jemima Arabella Brearly is comin' to your church on Saturday afternoon nex' to undergo the operation of matrimony at your hands. Please be promp, as the cab is hired by the hour."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

Solomon Knew How It Was Himself.—William Jennings Bryan has tried his hand at condensing one of the proverbs of Solomon. In a speech before the Legislature of Oklahoma, he said: "One proverb I have often quoted is 'The wise man foreseeth the evil and hideth himself, but the foolish pass on and are punished.' It is a great truth, and beautifully exprest, but I found it did not stick in people's minds, and so I condensed it, and it is the only effort I have ever made to improve upon a proverb; and this is not an improvement, it is merely a condensation. It is not as beautiful as Solomon's proverb, but more easily remembered. It means the same thing in a condensed form: 'The wise man gets the idea into his head; the foolish man gets it in the neck.'"—*Columbia State.*

Was He an "End-Seat" Passenger?—Mrs. Marble, after the death of her husband, went to Mr. Stone (a dealer in headstones), and consulted him in reference to an inscription. She said: "Put on it: 'To my dearest husband,' and if there be any room left, 'we shall meet in heaven.'"

Entering the cemetery and going to her husband's grave, she noticed the headstone, and quickly rushed to see how he had engraved it. The poor old widow's heart beat with pain when she read the following on the headstone: "To my dearest husband, and if there be any room left, we shall meet in heaven."—*Port Chester Record.*

Don't Abbreviate.—PUPIL (reading)—"And his body was interred in St. Paul's Cathedral with er—er Pompey the Great."

TEACHER—"With what? Are you mad?"

PUPIL—"Well, it ses here 'With Great Pomp,' but you told me last week that I wasn't to 'breviate when I was readin', so I read it out full."—*London Opinion.*

But Wait for Vacation.—A country clergyman, on his round of visits, interviewed a youngster as to his acquaintance with Bible stories. "My lad," he said, "you have, of course, heard of the parables?"

"Yes, sir," shyly answered the boy, whose mother had inducted him in sacred history. "Yes, sir."

"Good!" said the clergyman. "Now, which of them do you like the best of all?"

The boy squirmed, but at last, heeding his mother's frowns, he replied: "I guess I like that one where somebody loafs and fishes."—*The Argonaut.*

Please Explain.—Representative John Sharp Williams has a "new" story. During the recent Mississippi gubernatorial campaign the Honorable Jeff Truly was one of the unsuccessful aspirants for the majority suffrage of his fellow citizens. Prohibition doctrines figured in the struggle, and seemed very important to a Methodist minister.

"Brother Truly," said the minister, "I want to ask you a question. Do you ever take a drink of whisky?"

"Befo' I answer that," responded the wary Brother Truly, "I want to know whether it is an inquiry or an invitation."—*Cleveland Leader.*

Homiletic Adaptation.—An old negro preacher gave as his text—"De tree is known by his fruit, an' hit des onpossible ter shake de 'possum down."

After the benediction, an old brother said to him, "I never knowed befo' dat such a text was in de Bible."

"Well," admitted the preacher, "hit ain't 'xactly sot down dataway. I th'owed in de 'possum ter hit de intelligence er my congregation!"—*Atlanta Constitution.*

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A Reason for It.—"I must confess," growled the dissatisfied tourist, "that I can't see why so many people want to come here. No scenery, no amusements, no good things to eat—absolutely no attractions!"

"Ah, signor," said the innkeeper, "zey come because we 'ave ze gr-ran' label to stick on ze luggage."—*Success Magazine.*

Cow vs. Milkman.—A Philadelphia lawyer maintains an admirable stock-farm on the outskirts of the Quaker City. One day this summer some poor children were permitted to go over this farm, and when their inspection was done each of them was given a glass of milk.

The milk came from a $2,500. cow.

"How do you like it, boys?" asked an attendant, when the little fellows had drained their glasses.

"Fine! Fine!" said one youngster, with a grin of approval. Then, after a pause, he added:

"I wisht our milkman kept a cow."—*Harper's Magazine.*

More Important.—"Can't I go out in the backyard and play in the garden, mama?"

"Certainly not, child. You must stay in and study your nature books."—*Life.*

Slightly So.—Rufus Choate once endeavored to make a witness give an illustration of absent-mindedness.

"Wal," said the witness, cautiously, "I should say that a man who thought he'd left his watch to hum, an' took it out'n his pocket to see if he had time to go hum to get it—I should say that that feller was a leetle absent-minded."—*Everybody's Magazine.*

Stung.—"Life at best is but a gloomy prison," said the moralizing bachelor.

"So much the worse for men who deliberately choose solitary confinement," remarked the girl who had her trap set.—*Bohemian.*

His First Lesson.—Little Bobby had never been to Sunday-school before, and came home wide-eyed and excited to relate his adventures to his mother. After giving a flattering account of his teacher, he added:

"And she told me to learn the opossum's creed."—*Harper's Magazine.*

A Spendthrift.—PUBLICAN—"And how do you like being married, John?"

JOHN—"Don't like it at all."

PUBLICAN—"Why, what's the matter wi' she, John?"

JOHN—"Well, first thing in the morning it's money; when I goes 'ome to my dinner it's money again, and at supper it's the same. Nothing but money, money, money!"

PUBLICAN—"Well, I never! What do she do wi' all that money?"

JOHN—"I dunno. I ain't given her any yet."—*Punch.*

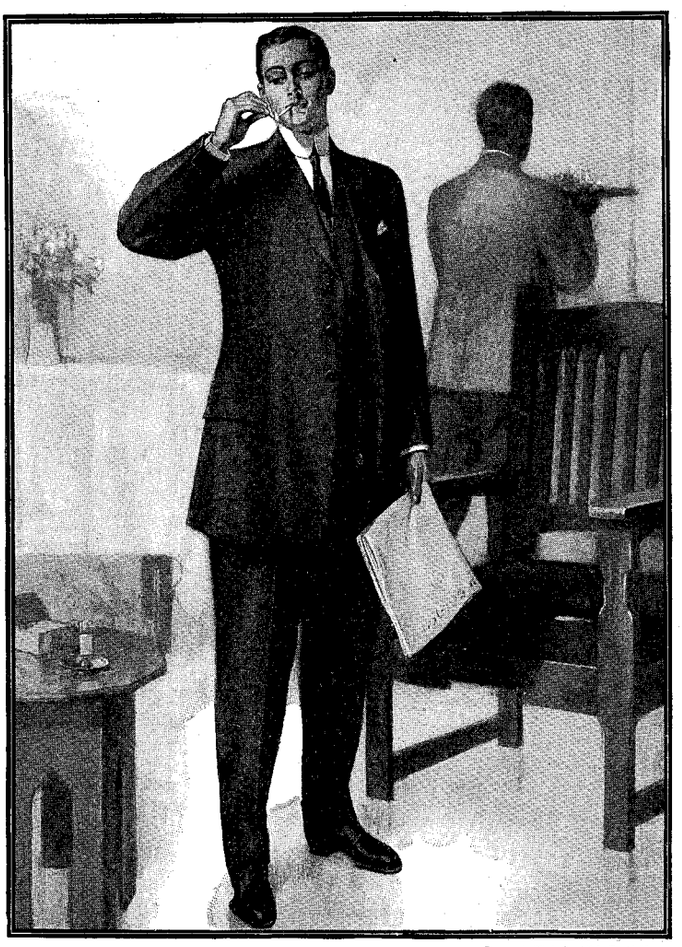
When the Bottom Drops Out.—JOHNNY—"What is a bucket-shop, pa?"

FATHER—"A place where you get soaked."—*Lippincott's.*

How Like Him.—DOLAN (with magazine)—"Begorra! but thot's a strange hallucynation! An ostrich thinks he's out av soight whin he puts his head in th' sand."

MRS. DOLAN—"How loike a man when he puts his head in a silk hat!"—*Judge.*

Reserved for Company.—The teacher asked: "Elsie, when do you say 'Thank you'?" Elsie's face lighted up, for that was one thing she knew, and she confidently answered, "When we have company."—*Chicago Tribune.*



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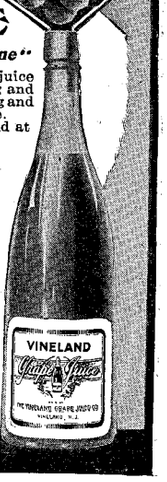

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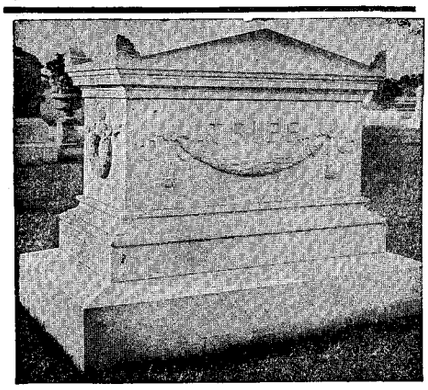

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The Style.—"Why do you wear that ridiculous hat?" he growled.

"Do you really think it ridiculous?" she replied graciously. "How lovely of you. I was afraid it wasn't quite the style!"—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

A Lesson in Grammar.—In the mountainous sections of the Middle West the teachers are appointed with little question concerning their grammatical orthodoxy. Occasionally, however, a wave of school reform sweeps through the valleys and undesired examinations are thrust upon embarrassed pedagogs.

It was during one of these periods of intellectual discomfort that the following sentence was given: "The bird flew over the house." Accompanying it was the query, "Is 'flew' a regular or an irregular verb?"

One teacher after another shook his head hopelessly, despite the slow, thought-inspiring fashion in which the examiner repeated the perplexing fact that "The—bird—flew—over—the—house."

Finally a man rose in the rear and, with the assurance of one who puts his trust in logic and a practical knowledge of natural history, he volunteered a solution. Said he:

"If that bird which flew over the house was a wild goose, it went in a straight, regular line, so the verb is regular; but if it was a peck-wood that flew over the house, then it went in a crooked, zigzag line, and so the verb is irregular."

All but the grammar-bound examiner were satisfied with this sensible and rational explanation.—*Youth's Companion.*

Comparative Veracity of the Sexes.—STELLA—"A lawyer says that women are less truthful under oath than men."

BELLA—"Wonder if he ever saw a bunch of men swearing off taxes?"—*New York Sun.*

Shocking.—An amusing story is told at one of the Philadelphia clubs. It seems that an older member thereof, a clever chap, was being frightfully bored by his vis-à-vis at table in the café one night, the latter individual being as dull as the former was bright.

The talk was fast becoming unendurable, when the first-named member chanced to observe a man at the other end of the dining-room yawning in a manner that threatened to dislocate his jaws.

"Look!" exclaimed the first member, in sheer desperation, "we are overheard!"—*Harper's Weekly.*

An Exception.—BINKS—"Very few women have any knowledge of parliamentary law."

JINKS—"You should hear my wife. She has been speaker of the house for the last twelve years."—*New York Press.*

He Was. HEWITT—"Are you a believer in vaccination?"

JEWETT—"Most certainly. It kept my daughter from playing the piano for nearly a week."—*Stray Stories.*

A Dangerous Position.—THE PLAYWRIGHT—"Honestly, now, what do you think of my new play?"

THE CRITIC—"Don't ask me. You're so much bigger and stronger than I am."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Buried.—A merchant of a certain town in Illinois one day entered the office of the editor of the only newspaper in the place. He was in a state of mingled excitement and indignation. "I'll not pay a cent for advertising this week!" he exclaimed. "You told me you would put the notice of my spring sale in with the reading-matter."

"And didn't I do it?" asked the editor, with reassuring suavity.

"No, you didn't!" came from the irate merchant. "You put it in the column with a lot of poetry, that's where you put it!"—*Northwestern Christian Advocate.*

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A Model.—MRS. SCOTT—"You used to point Tom out to us as a model husband, and now you say he's lazy."

MRS. MOTT—"Well, he's a model all right; only he isn't a working model."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Rub.—"You can't imagine," said the musical young woman, "how distressing it is when a singer realizes that she has lost her voice."

"Perhaps not," replied the plain man, "but I've got a fair idea how distressing it is when she doesn't realize it."—*The Catholic Standard and Times.*

Almost as Good.—"Have you a college diploma?"

"No; but I have several mining stock certificates that I might frame and hang up as evidence that I have been through the school of experience."—*Washington Star.*

What Hurts.—"I hate to call on a girl," said Tom, "who can't do anything but indulge in small talk."

"Yes," replied the wise Dick, "especially if what she has to say is a very short 'no.'"—*Washington Herald.*

An Encouraging Reply.—PRUDENT SWAIN—"If I were to steal a kiss would it scare you so that you would scream?"

TIMID MAIDEN—"I couldn't. Fright always makes me dumb."—*Baltimore American.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

March 27.—Henry Farman, the aeroplane inventor, is painfully injured at Issy, one of the wings of his machine striking the ground and throwing him out.

March 28.—The Norwegian bark *Inglewood*, New York for Stockholm with oil, blows up at Mundae, Norway. Thirteen of the crew are drowned.

March 29.—Emperor William disavows all objection to the appointment of Dr. David Jayne Hill as American ambassador at Berlin.

March 30.—The House of Commons passes by a two-to-one vote a resolution offered by John E. Redmond favoring self-government in Ireland for purely Irish affairs.

The Emperor of Japan bestows upon the late Durham White Stevens the decoration of the Grand Rising Sun, and his family is to receive $100,000.

Domestic.

GENERAL.

March 27.—Governor John A. Johnson, of Minnesota, in a letter published at St. Paul, announces his receptive candidacy for the Presidential nomination.

March 28.—Following a disorderly meeting of 10,000 unemployed persons in Union Square, New York, Selig Silverstein attempts to hurl a bomb at a squad of policemen. It explodes prematurely, killing a bystander and mortally wounding Silverstein.

March 31.—As the result of the expiration of the wage-agreement between operators and miners, 250,000 coal-miners quit work.

WASHINGTON.

March 27.—Representative Heflin, of Alabama, shoots at a negro on a street-car in Washington, wounding him, and also hitting a horse-trainer of New York.

Governor Broward, of Florida, appoints Hall Milton of Marianna to succeed the late W. J. Bryan in the United States Senate.

The Aldrich Currency Bill is passed by the Senate 42 to 16.

March 31.—Charlemagne Tower's resignation as ambassador to Germany is accepted to take effect June 1, and Dr. David Jayne Hill is named for the post.

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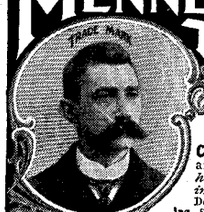
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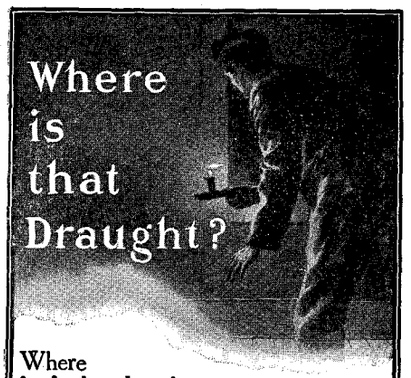

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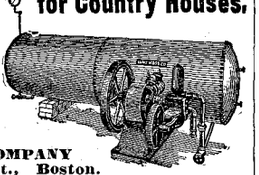

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR.

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"F. H. R.," Hampton, Va.—"(1) Why does Shakespeare, in *Cymbeline*, use the singular form *lies* instead of the plural *lie* in the verse:

"Hark! hark! the lark at heaven's gate sings,
And Phœbus 'gins arise
His steeds to water at those springs
On chalic'd flowers that lies."

(2) What is the correct pronunciation of the following: 'Ase' and 'Solvejg' from *Peer Gynt*, and 'Tito Melema' from George Eliot's *Romola*?"

(1) For the sake of rime. This is an instance of poetic license in which the writer takes liberty with fact, form, or language for graphic effect. Shakespeare frequently defied the rules of grammar. (2) Ah-se' ("e" as in they); sol-vig' ("o" as in not; "i" as in machine); ti'to ("i" as in machine). Me-le'ma (the accented "e" as in they; "a" as in sofa) or (Anglicized) Mel'e-ma.

"J. T. R.," Kansas City, Mo.—The plural of fellow-craft is formed by adding "s" to the second element of the word. Speaking of the individual one should say fellow craftsman; plural, fellow craftsmen.

"G. A. S." Villa Rica, Ga.—*Lingerie* is a French word commonly used for linen articles of dress collectively, but, as used in France, the word has not the restricted sense given to it in the United States—linen articles of dress for women. The word is pronounced lan"zhe"ri (" a " as in man, "e" as in over, and " i " as in machine).

"G. B. I.," Laredo, Tex.—"Which is the correct pronunciation Hel-ee'na or Hel'e-na?"

There are two pronunciations and each has its advocates. The name of the chief city of Montana is pronounced Hel'e-na, while that of the island on which Napoleon Bonaparte was held prisoner is pronounced He-lee'na.

"H. L. B.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—The word *pogrom* is Russian, and is used to designate a local disturbance, as a riot, pillage, etc., instigated by officials under the direction of the central government. It is to be found in the STANDARD DICTIONARY, Addenda, p. 2168, col. 3, ed. 1908.

"E. W. B.," Gainesville, Fla.—In the sentence you cite the use of "should" and "would" is correct when the meaning is general. When specific, as in the sentence "In order that your spraying next winter shall be most effective, it will be necessary for you to spray several times," "shall" and "will" may be used.

"W. B. L.," Yolande, Ala.—"Have we ood authority for using or omitting the 'a' in the following: 'I am going a-fishing'?"

English literature is full of examples where "a" is correctly used; as Locke's Essay (p. 78) "The soul should be this moment busy a thinking"; Addison wrote "Another falls a ringing a Pescennius Niger"; Dryden "They go a begging to a bankrupt's door," etc. In this use a is not an article, as some grammarians have asserted, but a preposition and the equivalent of to. To go a fishing is the equivalent of the infinitive *to fish*. See Goold Brown, "Grammar of English Grammars," p. 231.

"T. P. J.," New York.—"Is there any authority for the use of 'at pains' in the sense of 'find it difficult' or 'give him trouble'?"

"To be at pains" is synonymous with "to take pains," and means trouble, effort, exertion, or care exercised on anything, or in accomplishing or attempting to accomplish something. Dickens, in his postscript to "Our Mutual Friend," wrote "I foresaw that a class of readers would suppose that I was at great pains to conceal exactly what I was at great pains to suggest." We find no authority for the meaning "find it difficult," but that of "give trouble" or "be at trouble" seems the one commonly accepted.

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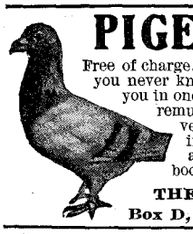

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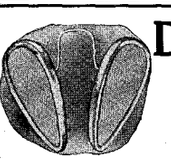

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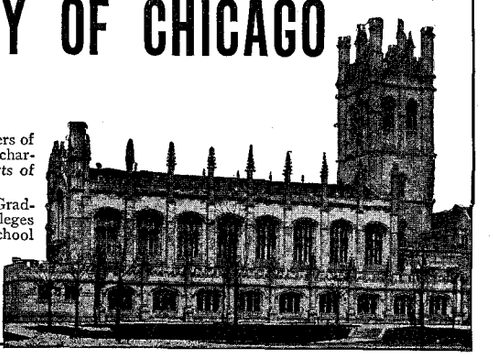

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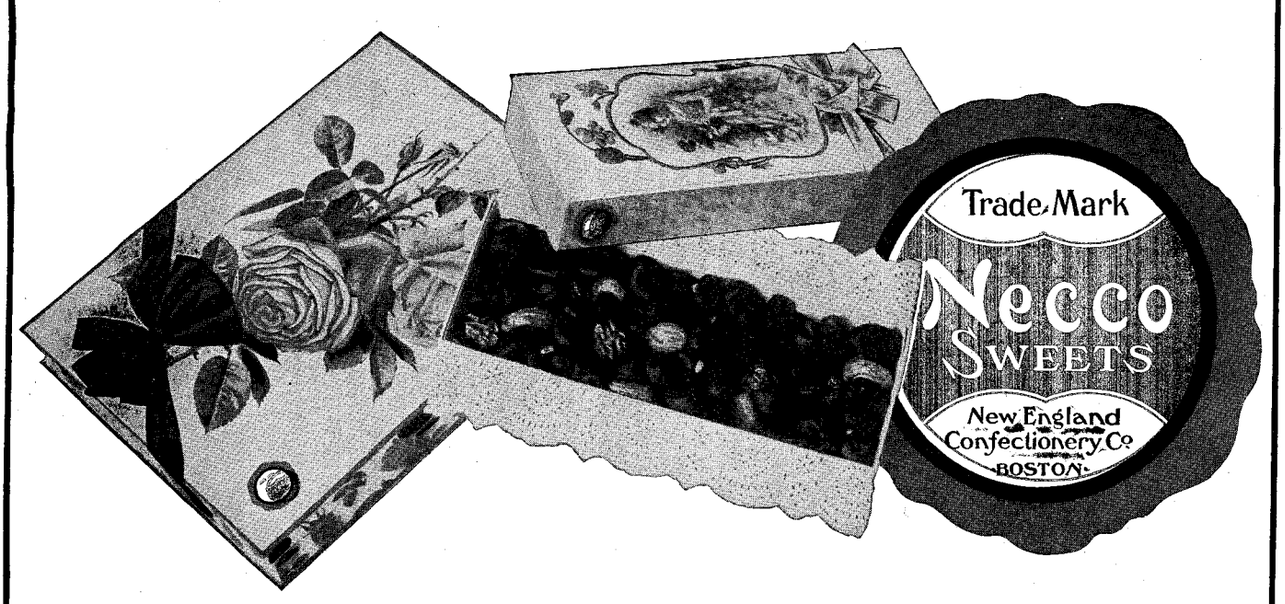

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